"LOVE IS BLIND"
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

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VOL. V NO. 140 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

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Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
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MESSRS. H. S. M. KAZRANI & SONS.

Our Chartered steamers will be dispatched at Suez, Red Sea, and Persian Gulf's Ports at frequent intervals.

For sailings and freight apply to:—

H. S. M. KAZRANI & SONS,
Unesania Bldg., Hornby Rd., Fort,
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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bootle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Salkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up-Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Shimonoseki
Harbin	(Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tichling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE.
4 Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGHDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut-Col. J. Leigh, Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5% PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 3½ per cent per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid up	Yen 15,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT.

Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.

14, GREEN STREET, FORT.

EASTERN HOTEL.

13, Meadows Street, Bombay.
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES.

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.

Marine Lines, First Lane.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.

85, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BAGS COFFEE.

Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th June, 1917, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at C. Shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Coy., Carnac Bridge, Goods Station, the following goods, discharged ex s.s. "India," late (s.s. Varwaerts) being perishable cargo or cago likely to deteriorate during the rains:—

50 bags coffee.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF DE DION MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions from P. S. Meller, Esq., Custodian of enemy property, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 14th June, 1917, a 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, the following Car, belonging to C. P. Beyer late of Solomon Bros., Ltd.:—

1 De Dion Motor Car No. 118.

The above Car can be seen before Auction Sale day at the City Garage, Rampart Row.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT HILL ROAD, BANDORA, (NEAR CHIMBAI CHURCH).

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 24th June, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the following valuable landed properties under instructions from Messrs. Vullimahomed Deviji, Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakil, Cassonally Munjibhoy, and Dostmahomed Munjibhoy the present Trustees of the Indenture of Settlement dated 29th December, 1913, of late Mr. Nunji Nathoobhai:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts where of ten goonthas are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue formerly under Survey No. 316 Pots Nos. 1—2—3—4 and 5, and now under Survey No. 1, Pots No. 5, in Bandra Division, and one hundred and seventy-five square yards under Survey No. 313, Pots No. 1 and 2, together with the messuages, tenements, and bungalows and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bandra under No. 92—93—93A, which premises are situate in the Village of Bandra, in the Collectorate of Thanna, Salsette in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra and bounded on the East by the property of Muncherji Framji Satin, known by the name of Khushru Lodge, on the West by Public Road, to Bandra Hill, on the North partly by the said Public Road, and partly by the property formerly belonging to Raghunath Ramchandra and now to Narayan Koreba Delvi, and on the South by the property of Rajram Tookaram Tatia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, and title deeds apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors to the present Trustees at their Office, Mercantile Bank Bulding, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th June, 1917.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT NEW BENGALPURA ROAD.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 398, of 1898, (Noor Mahomed Pirbhoy Damjee and another vs. Esmailbhoy Pirbhoy Damjee and others), and in pursuance of the direction contained in the Consent Decree made in the said suit, on the 28th July, 1913, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4-30 p.m (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following vacant piece of land:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of Nishanpada Road, otherwise called New Bengalpura Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 111 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 2377 and Street No. 231-233, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Nishanpada or New Bengalpura Road, on or towards the North by the property of Khoja Kassam Pomja and on or towards the South by the property of the Bombay Improvement Trust.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, for the Receiver or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 Bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING TOLL AT THE SION AND MAHIM CAUSEWAYS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sell by Public Auction, the above right, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), on THURSDAY, the 5th July, 1917, at the office of the Assessor and Collector, on the ground floor of the Municipal Buildings.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, or from the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 13th June, 1917.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 BALES JAPANESE GREY GINS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned.

14 bales each 20 pieces Japanese grey gins No. 888, 29 inches and 40 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th June 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Auction Sale of the right, title and interest of the mortgagors in the landed property, etc., at Belvedere Hill Road, Mazagon.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Nadirsha and Darasha, Attorneys for two of the Mortgagees, Messrs. Kimatrai Dharamdas and Narayansingh Chohursingh, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Syed Chand Syed Oomer and Haider Mahomed and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 9th day of October, 1915, and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and Kimatrai Dharamdas, Ramchand Harichand and Narayansingh, Chowharsingh of the other part, the right, title and interest of the Mortgagors in the following property, etc.:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant land situate at Belvedere Hill Road in the Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement seventeen sticks and forty-eight square feet forming part of a larger piece of land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey Nos. 7 and 8, and New Survey No. 11A2A-3604 and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7025 (2), Street No. 7A. Belvedere Hill Road, and bounded on or towards the North, South and West by the other property of the Lessors Velji Lakhamsi and Jadavji Lakhamsi and on or towards the East by the said Belvedere Hill Road, together with the sheds of corrugated iron sheets built for the purpose of using the same as a stable for carts and bullocks and all chattels, things, appliances, necessaries and fixtures therein contained as also one Buggy and one horse, seven carts, and seven pairs of bullocks belonging to them.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, aplications may be mad to Messrs. Nadirsha and Darasha, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th June, 1917.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT TANDEL STREET ON THE SANDHURST ROAD, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Jumsetji Rustomjee Devidas, Attorneys for the surviving mortgagee, Bai Kashibai, widow of Thucker Lalji Kerson and on account and at the risk of Shaik Ismail bin Shaikh Hassun Chawlker, Amoo Mirza bin Shaik Hussan Chawlker, Shaik Ibrahim bin Shaik Hassun Chawlker, Shaik Muhomed bin Shaik Hassun Chawlker, Kunsumbibi, widow of Shaik Hassun bin Muhomed Hassan Chawlker, Hawabibi, wife of Shaik Ismail Juvliker and Fatmabai, daughter of Shaik Hassun bin Mahomed Chawlker, the mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to mortgagees under the the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 24th day of May, 1912, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and Thucker Lalji Kerson and Bai Kashibai, wife of Thucker Lalji Kerson of the other part, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 20th day of June, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 76 feet in length and 15 feet and 2 inches in breadth or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement, or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Tandal Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/3159 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2783 and Street No. 55—59 and bounded on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Mahomed Syed bin Abdul Kadar Moorgay, on or towards the West by the said Tandel Street and on or towards the South by the house appertaining to the Tandel Street mosque.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for Mortgagee, at their office, 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th June, 1917.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stocks of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc., and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & CO.

Khadak, Mandvi Post,
BOMBAY.

BETTER THAN THE BEST

BIKSON'S COFFEE

gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local .. .. .. Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country .. .. Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED—A large consignment of Caribonum Typewriter Carbon Papers (Zolite) extra thin carbon papers made on special tissues possessing great strength and toughness. Will give from 20 to 25 excellent copies at one operation. Specially adapted for manifolding on heavy bond paper. Packed in attractive boxes containing 108 sheets every dozen sheets in a separate folder and Caribonum Rules for Typists. A trial will convince the most discriminating user. Rs. 7 only per Box.

"Get the Best and Save the most."

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
36, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele. "Writertype".

DR. (Miss) A. V. DIAS, late House Surgeon, Cama Hospital, Bombay, informs the public that she has opened her Consulting Room and Dispensary at Princess Street Corner (111, Girgaum Road). Consulting hours from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. 8467

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering from all forms of Leucederma and patches etc Perfect cure within a month. Full course of treatment Rs. 30 only. Write for particulars and trial. THE EASTERN MEDCINE STORE, 77, Durga Ch. Mitter St., Calcutta. 695

WANTED GUARDIANS to APPLY for Prospectus of the National Medical College of India. Fee Rs. 3 only per month. Teaches the full course. Scholarships offered Rs. 50 and 40 (matrics) 30 and 25 (non-matrics). Apply to DEAN, 301, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. 8114

6 SPECIFICS against Leprosy, Consumption, and such other diseases. For further information see or write to G. K. EKBOTE, Yeotmal'. 8466

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSE AGENTS.—RATHI BROS. & Co.—Estate, Loan, and House Agents. Properties to let and for sale, in Bombay and in the mofussil.

For particulars apply:—
22, Church Gate Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt, Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A NURSE and a GOVERNESS for an Indian Prince's family. Pay according to qualifications with free quarters. Apply stating terms to Box No. 836, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8375

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS, throughout the Bombay Presidency and the C P. for the Bombay Mutual Life Office, (Estbd. 1871). Best means of making money in spare hours.

Apply at once to D. J. CADDIE & Co., Sole Agents. 69-71, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay. 8468

WANTED—APPLICATIONS for the post of SECRETARY to the Thana Municipality Salary Rs. 75—5—100. Good knowledge of English, Marathi and of Accounts essentially necessary. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) before the 30th of June, 1917. F. A. MOOS, President, Thana Municipality.

Thana, 11th June 1917. 8477

WANTED for the Shire Highlands Railway Nyasaland, Ld., Limbe, in British Central Africa; TWO LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE DRIVERS and TWO LOCOMOTIVE FITTERS. Salary £10 (Ten) per month each. TERMS—Three years' agreement, free quarters, free medical attendance, free return passage and travelling expenses whilst on duty. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 863, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 8483

WANTED.—1. FOREMAN, for wood section, must be well up in Cabinet making and Coach building, Upholstery and Painting etc.; 2. DRAUGHTSMAN, with varied and practical experience in general and Mechanical Engineering; 3. STOREKEEPER with thorough experience in an Engineering or Railway Workshop and general Book-keeping, and organization thereof. Preference will be given to applicants who know HINDI as well. Apply by 30th June stating experience and salary required, to

B. B. PAGNIS, L. A. A.,
Manager,
State Workshops,
Gwalior.

9th June, 1917. 8469

WANTED

WANTED—To purchase Gin and Press. Apply AKBAR PRESS Co., Ismail Building, Bombay. 8363

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A very honest and intelligent youth wishes EMPLOYMENT anywhere. Will work as Private Secretary, Manager, etc. Write to Box No. 862, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8478

WANTED—SITUATION as TRAVELLING SALESMAN, CORRESPONDENCE CLERK or PRIVATE SECRETARY. Extensively travelled. Good experience in Government Secretariat. Correspondent to English dailies. Write to Box No. 843, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8394

FREE from usual Fees, a Help and Blessing. A rare opportunity to those desirous of passing the Senior Cambridge Examination. EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL has formed a New Batch for the December Exam., and Pupils will be admitted in it at Half Fees till the end of May. Anxious Students (and those who were quoted high Fees) should call on the Principal, at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—OLD BOILERS, SCRATCH IRON. Apply AKBAR PRESS Co., Ismail Building, Bombay. 8364

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.—COTTON BALING PRESS, complete machinery by Nesmyth Wilson. Apply PHIROZSHAW & CO., Nagdevi Street. Telephones 2918 and 1928. 8406

7-9 H. P. INDIAN MOTOR CYCLE, 1915 Model with canoelet side-car in excellent condition. Apply, KHIMJI ASAR VIRJI, 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay. 8477

FOR SALE—MOTOR CYCLE side car, cane body, strongly built over iron framework, strong brass fastenings, with hood. Rs. 175. Apply INSPECTOR SPIERS, Lamington Road, Police Station. 8435

TO BE LET

DEOLALI "CAMP VIEW"—TO LET from 1st July next. Apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o the "Chronicle" office, Medows Street.

PUBLIC NOTICES

STOLEN.

ONE HUNDRED Rs 100 Currency Notes Nos. NC/59 13101 to NC/59 13200. The public are warned against negotiating above notes which have been stolen in Rangoon.

Reward of Rs. 1,000 is offered for recovery of the whole sum or proportionately for part.

STEEL BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.,
Carlton House,
Murzban Road, Fort.

8415

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

MONDAY, the 18th instant being a Public Holiday the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

MOTOR BODIES FOR SALE.

TWO (one mercedes Landaulet and one Four cylindered De Dion) enclosed type bodies of Palace Motor Cars in splendid conditions are to be sold. Offers will be accepted not later than the 30th of this month. For particulars apply to:—

THE BAGGIKHANA KAMDAR,
8472 Baroda.

WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE JAPANESE FIRM of cotton Exporters require hands on the permanent and temporary staff to work as sub-agents and clerks in up-country. Only those knowing cotton business or have good clerical knowledge need apply stating present employment, experience, age and terms as to salary &c. to Box No. 861, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8470

NOTICE.

THE right of quarrying the Government Hill on the East of Sewree Cemetery will be sold at the Collector's Office at the Town Hall on TUESDAY, the 19th June, 1917, at 12 noon instead of on the 16th June 1917 as previously notified.

(Sd.) W. C. SHEPHERD,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay Collector's Office,
12th June, 1917. 8373

WAR LOAN.

THE WAR LOAN OFFICE of the Bank of Bombay in Elphinstone Circle will remain open on FRIDAY, 15th instant until 8 p.m. and applications for War Loan will be received there until that hour.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th June, 1917. 8448

S. S, "CITY OF EXETER."

ARRIVED ON THE 12TH INSTANT.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.

Home Street,
Bombay, 12th June, 1917.

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay Fire Insurance Association.

7990

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Medical practitioners holding qualifications registrable in the United Kingdom, for temporary Commissions in the Indian Medical Service.

The improved terms of service sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, allow of candidates accepting liability for (a) *general service in India or abroad;* (b) *for service in India only, (including Burma), but not Aden.*

A. *For general service or abroad,* pay while in India Rs. 420 per mensem, or if in officiating charge of a regiment Rs. 450 per mensem. While out of India or on field service, £1-4-0 a day.

Outfit allowance of Rs. 600, if all spent in India, and a gratuity of £60 on completion of each term of 12 months approved service

B. *For service in India only,* pay Rs. 350 per mensem with charge allowance if admissible. Outfit allowance of Rs. 300.

In both cases wound pensions and gratuities and family pensions and gratuities are admissible.

Applications or inquiries should be addressed to:—

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL,
Indian Medical Service,
Civil Secretariat,
Simla.

H. F. CLEVELAND, Colonel, I.M.S.,
Deputy Director-General,
Indian Medical Service.

Simla, 1-6-17. 8388

PUBLIC NOTICES

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

CONFEDERACY OF 100 TICKETS OF WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

(TICKETS RS. 10 EACH).

CONFEDERACY divided into 500 shares of Rs. 2 each share available up to 1st July, 1917, from—

Messrs. A. F. MARTIN & Co.,
Girgaum Road, Bombay, No. 2.
8392

NOTICE.

S. S. "CITY OF EXETER."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the "CITY OF EXETER" arrived on the 11th instant and has declared General Average owing to her having met with an accident on account of which she has suffered some loss. Consignees are hereby requested to sign the General Average Bond, to declare the value of their goods and to deposit 5 per cent. thereon as contribution towards General Average before delivery orders are endorsed on their respective Bills of Lading.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
Killick, Nixon & Co.,
Agents.
8485

TREACHER & CO, LTD.

(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in Umrigar Building, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder on WEDNESDAY, 13th June, 1917, at 3-45 p.m. (S. T.), when an extraordinary resolution will be submitted to the meeting to sanction the payment of such Bonus as the meeting may decide to certain employees of the Company who were recommended by the Board of Directors and by the Liquidator for the same.

SHAPOORJI N. GUZDER,
8366 Liquidator.

Bombay, 1st June 1917.

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 21st ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 121, Medows Street, on SATURDAY, 23rd June 1917 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1916.
2. To pass a Resolution in regard to the disposal of the profits made in the year 1916 as recommended by the Directors.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which may be brought forward by the Agents.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOTEE JETHA & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Wadhwan Camp, 23rd April, 1917.

N.B.—Notice is hereby given that, the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd June 1917 to 7th July, 1917, both days inclusive. 8471

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ON behalf of my clients sealed tenders are invited for the construction of the II and III Pasta Lanes, Colaba, (worth over Rs. 15,000) which should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 and forwarded at 301, Hornby Road, by the 20th instant. The work must be done to the satisfaction of the Municipality and according to their specifications, which can be seen at the above address. My clients reserve the right to reject the lowest or any tenders whatever.

FAREDUN K. DADACHANJI,
Attorney for Messrs. Madhavdas Pasta,
8417 Mulji Damoderdas and others.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of COOVERJI SHAMJI, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant ..... Deceased.

Bai RATANBAI, widow of TEJPAL DOOSA, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mangesh Senoy Street, within the Fort of Bombay, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Dwarkadas minor son of the said deceased for his use and benefit and limited until he attains majority. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this First day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 5th day of June, 1917.
Messrs. SURVEYOR and Co.,
8473 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Abdul Hussein Abdul Latiff, Shaikh Ally Abdul Latiff, Kurban Hussein Shaik Adam, Amtoolaboo, daughter of Abdul Latiff and widow of Ahmedbhai Abdul Kayum, Abdul Kayum Ahmedbhai, Halimboo Ahmedbhai, wife of Abdul Tyab Shaik Adam, Azamabai Ahmedbhai, wife of Kurban Hussein Shaik Adam, Laiboo, widow of Shaik Adam Abdul Kayum, Shaik Dawood Shaik Adam, Abdul Tyab Shaik Adam, Amtoolaboo, daughter of Shaik Adam Abdul Kayum and wife of Kayumalli Husseinalli, Sakinaboo, widow of Miyaji Abdul Hussein Abdul Tyab Miyaji, and Vazirboo, the daughter of Abdul Latiff, all of Bombay and Cambay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, at our office No. 109, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE A.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Umerkhadi, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1119.20 square yards or thereabouts and forming a part of a large piece of land admeasuring according to former plans 2,334 square yards, but on a recent survey found to contain 2322.4 square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Satwaji Jotiba Hadde, on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to the vendors, but now belonging partly to the purchaser and partly to Mahomedbhoy Ibrahim, on or towards the East partly by the property formerly of the Vendors, but now of the said Mahomedbhoy Ibrahim and partly by the property of Bandealli Bhojabhai and partly by the property of the Wardens of the Church of N. S. Da Rozario and partly by Umerkhadi Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Ahmedbhai Kikabhai and Saifiddin Kikabhai and partly by Jail Road North.

Bombay, dated this 12th day of June, 1917.

J. H. MODI,
for Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira & Divan,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8487

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BYRAMJI PALLONJI ELLAVIA has contracted with our client Bai PARWATIBAI, widow of VELJEE RAMJI, for the absolute sale to her free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Freehold, Pension and Tax Tenure land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being on the southern side of Dadyset Agiary Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 577 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward, Nos. 3970, 3971 and Street Nos. 132 134, 136, 138 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 59, New No. 548, Old Survey No. 249 and New Survey No. 244 and bounded as follows:—i.e., on or towards the East by the property of Motabhai Madhavrao, on or towards the West by the property of Ramji Luxmidas, on or towards the North by Dadyset Agiary Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Madhavrao Gowrbha Bhide and others and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 11th day of June 1917.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
8461 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NANABHAI SADANAND PALEKAR also describing himself as RAMKRISHANA HARI, Head Clerk in the service of Messrs. Sassoon Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd. of Bombay Hindu Saraswat Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

Bai LUXMIBAI, widow of NANABHAI SADANAND PALEKAR, the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant Residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this First day of June, in the year of our Lord **one thousand nine hundred and seventeen**, and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 5th day of June 1917.
Messrs. KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
8479 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai COOVERBAI, widow of HURGOWAN RUNCHHOD having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client, all persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims (if any) and they shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land containing by admeasurement 116 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the east side of Pitha Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 307 New No. 5224, Old Survey No. 443 and New Survey No. 8951 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1402 and Street Nos. 21-23 and bounded on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Thucker Kanji Jiwaji, on or towards the South by the property of Bapuji Burjorji Randeria on or towards the East by the property of Bai Bachubai daughter of R. A. Commissariatwala and on or towards the west by the said Pitha Street.

Dated this 12th day of June 1917.

UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8481

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir MAHOMED YUSUF, Knight, has contracted to lease the property belonging to him and described in the Schedule below to our client with an option to our client to purchase the same.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement, or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims if any will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that alienated village of Borele granted by the Honourable the United Company of Merchants Trading in the East Indies (together with other villages) to Dhakji Dadaji his heirs and assigns by a Deed of Grant dated the 14th day of December 1825 situated within the District of Trombay in the Island of Salsette in the Thana Zilla in the Registration Sub-District of the Sub-Registrar of Kurla and bounded on the East by the village of Deoner, on the West partly by the village of Warowlee and partly by the village of Chembur, on the North by the village of Ghatkoper and on the south by the said village of Warowlee and containing by admeasurement according to the Survey Settlement which came into force in the year 1886 five hundred and thirty-eight acres seven and a half gunthas as follows:—

Class of Land.	Total area acres	gunthas	Kharaba land acres	gunthas	Net area acres	gunthas
Khariff ..	219	21	15	26½	203	24½
Garden ..	32	20½	2	2½	30	18½
Varkas.. ..	243	4	31	15	211	29
Gorocharan Gunthan, etc.	43	2	Nil.	Nil.	43	2
Total ..	538	7½	49	3½	489	4

Dated this 12th June 1917.

PANDIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8484

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MADHAVRAO KASHINATHJI JAYAKAR, of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, clerk, in the employ of Messrs. Wallace and Co. Deceased.

Bai DHAKLIBAI alias BENABAI widow of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant residing at Dadar outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 21st day of May, 1917.
Messrs. MANEKLAL & Co.,
8474 Petitioner's Attorneys.

A NEW DEPARTURE

THE LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED.

K. JONES & Co.

46, Prin.. Buildings, Medows Street
FORT, BOMBAY.

WORRY NO MORE

about cleaning your solid linen. At special request we have opened a department where up-country orders for Washing, Dry-cleaning and Glazing garments will be received and carefully attended to by V.P.P. system.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DE LISLE ROAD OPPOSITE THE BYCULLA STATION.

Under instructions from Ardesir Dadabhoy Contractor Esq. one of the Administrators of the property and credits of Dadabhoy Sorabji Rustomkhan, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June 1917 at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following landed properties in one lot or in separate lots on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece of Fazendari land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at De Lisle Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 233 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New No. 3461 and bounded on the East partly by Lot No. 2 and partly by the property of Girdhari Puniram, on the West by the property of Kanoo Dhakoo, on the North by the public passage and on the South by the property of Nagoo Sagaji and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under "E" Ward No. 7162, Street No. 1.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece of Fazendari land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Byculla Tank Pakhady Road or De Lisle Road in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 300 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3461 and bounded on the North by the house of Girdhari Puniram, on the East by the said De Lisle Road, on the North by the chawl of Ellum Balaji and on the West by Lot No. 1 and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 12-16 and Ward No. 7160.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir, Gulabbhai and Bilimoria, Solicitors for the said Mr. Ardesir Dadabhoy Contractor, one of the Administrators at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th June, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT
OF PRESENT ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES

PALACE OF VARIETIES

THE
GAIETY REVUE Co.
Presents the
PETIT REVUE
"ALL SCOTCH"
Introducing the famous
WALTZ CLOG
and the
HIGHLAND FLING
intercepted by
SELECT VARIETIES
and followed in the 2nd PART by the
BLACK AND WHITE MINSTRELS
IN THEIR
2nd COMPLETE CHANGE 2nd

TO-MORROW THURSDAY.
GREAT ATTRACTION
A Tiny Revue
THE YIDDISH
"PAWN-BROKER"
including the
FAMOUS YIDDISHER DANCE
AND
NEW BRILLIANT VARIETIES
also
PATHE'S SENSATIONAL DRAMA
THE FIREMAN AND THE GIRL

SPECIAL NOTICE.

For the convenience of our cinema patrons commencing from THURSDAY next, there will be a cinema show in between our usual varieties performances, commencing from 8-30 to 9-30 every Thursday, Friday, Sunday and Tuesday only. Comprising the best of
PATHE FRERES.
Dramas, comics, comedies, scenic and interesting
POPULAR PRICES.—Re. 1. As. 8, 4 and 2. Boxes, Rs 5 only.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
GREAT BRITISH FILM:
"NO GREATER LOVE."
BY WILLIAM LE QUEUX.
The only member of the cast not British is
FAMOUS PARIS DANCER
MLLE. REGINA BADET.

Sadunah the Dancer has a daughter to whom she is passionately devoted. Marrying a great financier for the girl's sake, she finds the man on the verge of ruin and forces him to commit murder and inherit great riches. Then so as to save her own reputation and thus enable the girl to marry happily Sadunah performs the supreme sacrifice of giving up her own life.

Also a 1-part comic:
"WITH THE SPIRITS' HELP."
How a man was able to marry his sweetheart without her father's consent by impersonating ghosts during a seance the old man was holding.

The latest
PATHE GAZETTE

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the Eminent Stars
HARRY CORSON CLARKE
AND MARGARET DALE OWEN
IN THE
BANDMAN COMEDY Co.
For a short season only in the latest London and New York successes.
TO-NIGHT 9-30 TO-NIGHT
"WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES?"
Harry Corson Clarke in his original part of "Jones".
THURSDAY 14TH
Wilson Barrett's Great Dramatic Success.
"THE SILVER KING."
FRIDAY JUNE 15TH AT 9-30.
W. S. Penley's famous Farce
"CHARLIE'S AUNT"
Saturday, June 16th.
GRAND VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE
SUNDAY, MATINEE AT 6 P.M.
"THE SILVER KING."
Prices Rs. 5 to 1. Plan at ROSE & Co.
From 10 a. m. to 6 p.m. daily.
EVERY EVENING at 6-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR PICTURES!

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH
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To-night *To-night*
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PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE : LATEST
The Daughter of Darkness 3rd
A Complete 5 Reels 6000 Feet Thrilling Subject.
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The most Marvellous and Thrilling Picture yet shown in Bombay 11th and 12th Episodes to-night.
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POPULAR PRICES.
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5th INSTALMENT
9000 Feet.
OF
"LIBERTY
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LOVE'S BATTLE-FIELD"
FROM SATURDAY 9th JUNE
MORE MARVELLOUS SCENES.
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BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE
SITUATED IN VICTORIA SQUARE, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.
TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.

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The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown
WHO'S GUILTY ? by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.
This week a Problem of Law
"SOWING THE WIND"
There is only too much evidence of a man seeming guilty—but he is NOT GUILTY! Then
WHO IS GUILTY ???
CHARLIE CHAPLIN "as busy as can be"
CHARLIE CHAPLIN.
A roar from start to finish.

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THE WEST END CINEMA

The favourite Rendez-Vous of the Cinema-loving Public of Bombay.
NEW CHARNI ROAD,
POSITIVELY SEE THIS WEEK'S DELIGHTFUL PROGRAMME.
A charming Social Drama, in four Reels depicting the awful tragedy of LOVE mingled with JEALOUSY.

"LOVE IS BLIND!"

This enchanting film comprises of numerous lovely coloured Tableaux Vivants.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY : 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 (S.T.)
POPULAR HALF PRICES.

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PROGRAMME
is the Greatest on Earth and we need say that
COMPARE
The full Universal Programme with any other and you will acknowledge its absolute supremacy from the standpoint of
POPULARITY AND PROFIT.
It has been the Salvation of Many a Showmen in all parts of the world.
THEN WHY NOT YOURS?
For further particulars, apply to
Universal Film Manufacturing Co.
"Heera House," Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY.

WANTED

young ladies and gents of intelligence
TO SEE
Marie Walcamp, Eddie Polo, Jack Holt with an all star cast in that great UNIVERSAL'S serial glorious and unique
LIBERTY
Do not fail to call to-night and every night during the whole week and after
AT
that popular place of resort where one ticket of the GREAT WAR LOAN LOTTERY is given away as a prize in the seven o'clock show every evening
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market
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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
Royal Yakuti
(ANANG VILAS).

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PAYHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

THE WEATHER

THE MONSOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 12.

The monsoon has given good rain in a limited area. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, southern half of Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Central India, Malabar and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Gujarat. The principal amounts are:—Tavoy, Bassein, Bhamo, one inch; Moulmein, Diamond Island, two; Akyab, three; Cherrapunji, four; Dibrugarh, Tezpur, Gauhati and Dhubri, one; Cox's Bazar, two; Burdwan, three; Mymensingh, one and a half; Bogra, Dinajpur and Cuttack, one; Balasore, one and a half; Chakrata, one; Indore, one magoa, two; Mangalore, one, and Aurangabad, two.

Forecast:—No great change.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m of 12th June 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to June 12th. 1916	June 1st to June 12th. 1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	2.52	5.26	14.49	0.00
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	2.68	5.14	12.35	0.00
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	2.87	5.79	12.07	0.00
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	2.89	6.36	12.39	0.00
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 11th June 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.549 Inch
Temperature of Air	79.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.4 "
Dew Point	76.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.928 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	10.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	80.5 "
Minimum do.	77.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE,ESE,WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	243 Miles.
Fall of Rain	1.95 Inches.
Total fall during month	4.64 "
Do. do. year	7.20 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th June	0.62 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.
	June			June		
Tues.	12	m 4 28	25 10	12	m 10 11	18 8
		4 47a	27 3		11 31a	17 8
Wed	13	m 5 44	25 8	13	m 11 29	19 9
		5 47a	26 6			
Thur	14	m 7 3	25 10	14	m 0 34	17 4
		6 50a	26 0		0 56a	20 5
Fri	15	m 8 21	26 5	15	m 1 33	16 10
		7 53a	25 8		2 12a	20 7
Sat	16	m 9 26	27 1	16	m 2 26	16 5
		8 55a	25 9		3 18a	20 5
Sun	17	m 10 21	27 9	17	m 3 14	16 1
		9 50a	25 6		4 14a	20 3
Mon.	18	m 11 7	28 3	18	m 3 58	15 11
		10 37a	25 7		5 2a	19 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 12 (Tuesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16m.
" 13 (Wednesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16m.
" 14 (Thursday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16m.
" 15 (Friday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17m.
" 16 (Saturday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17m.
" 17 (Sunday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17m.
" 18 (Monday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 1917 June 19d, 6h. 32-2m. p.m.; First Quarter, 27d, 9h. 38-4m. p.m.; Full Moon July 5d, 2h. 10 6m. a.m.; Last Quarter 11d, 5h. 41-9m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 12th June 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in defect in the north Punjab but in excess in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.11in. of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in south Rajputana but in exces in upper Sind and at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in Central India West and in Gujarat and some showers in Kathiawar; Veraval has had 0.35in., Surat 0.15in. and Indore 1.30in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general in the southern half of the division; Akola has had 0.61in., Nagpur 0.47in., Chanda 0.56in. and Raipur 0.65in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 2.52in., Ratnagiri 3.04in., Mormugao 1.78in. and Karwar 0.86in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Malegaon has had 0.13in., Ahmednagar 0.43in., Poona 0.40in., Bijapur 0.10in., Belgaum 0.70in., Aurangabad 2.33in., Nizamabad 0.11in. and Hyderabad 0.17in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally is defect.

General Remarks.—Weather is slightly unsettled in Kathiawar and south Gujarat. Rainfall has increased in the Central Provinces and the Deccan but decreased on the west coast of the Peninsula with the exception of Bombay; it has been nearly general in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the southern half of the Central Provinces, and local in Central India West, Gujarat and Malabar. A few showers have occurred in Rajputana and Kathiawar. A decrease in the rainfall may occur in the Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West and the Central Provinces and some showers in the Deccan and Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 12th of June 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th June)	92.1	76.0	86	..	0	-0
Jask	97.0	84.0	87	..	0	- 0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th June)	91.7	82.7	83	..	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	113.4	88.7	30	..	0.54	+0.47
Rawalpindi	99.0	67.0	43	..	0.32	+0.43
Lahore	102.8	79.0	56	..	1.06	+0.86
Hissar	100.0	84.4	62	..	1.45	..
Amritsar	101.7	81.7	68	..	2.09	+1.86
Dehra	103.7	85.5	60	..	0.69	+0.26
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	107.8	80.7	47	..	0.12	—0.16
Mainpuri	104.2	82.2	58	..	0.03	—0.08
Jhansi	107.6	80.5	59	..	0	—0.33
Benares	104.4	81.9	62	..	0.35	+0.01
Allahabad	104.0	80.4	66	..	2.13	+1.01
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	122.5	86.2	31	..	0	—0.02
Karachi	91.2	82.0	84	..	0	—0.14
Ajmer	98.2	84.1	57	..	0.49	+0.29
Jaipore	106.8	84.1	43	..	0.02	—0.20
Kotah	104.6	82.8	53	..	0.81	+0.16
Mount Abu	83.0	71.0	89	0.11	0.21	—0.17
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	99.8	82.5	63	..	0.07	—0.26
Dwarka	92.6	81.1	80	..	0.24	—0.19
Veraval	89.1	79.0	86	0.35	3.70	+2.30
Rajkot	96.2	75.9	59	0.05	1.60	+0.05
Bhavnagar Para	90.0	80.0	80	..	1.02	—0.23
Surat	93.5	76.4	69	..	1.09	+1.29
Ahmedabad	97.0	75.3	51	0.02	1.09	+0.07
Deesa	103.6	81.8	68	..	0.0	+0.05
Ratnagiri	99.0	76.2	87	..	0.64	+4.07
Indore	97.3	69.2	59	1.30	2.91	+1.33
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	95.8	79.3	65	..	0.93	+0.42
Saugor	99.0	76.8	74	..	1.60	+1.07
Hoshangabad	99.2	77.4	73	..	0.44	+0.19
Khandwa	96.4	76.9	80	0.08	4.42	+3.10
Akola	96.2	75.8	79	0.61	4.09	+2.61
Amraoti	98.8	76.3	76	0.06	1.28	—0.68
Nagpur	99.0	75.8	84	0.47	1.76	—0.36
Chanda	99.8	78.2	74	0.56	1.68	—0.40
Raipur	94.9	75.1	84	0.65	3.67	+3.00
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.4	75.8	88	2.52	5.26	+0.82
Ratnagiri	79.3	74.9	91	3.04	14.71	+4.26
Mormugao	80.0	74.7	95	1.78	12.30	+1.35
Karwar	79.6	74.0	93	0.86	10.19	+0.04
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	..	73.9	75	0.13	0.49	—1.41
Ahmednagar	91.6	70.1	86	0.43	2.83	+0.03
Poona	86.2	70.9	87	0.40	1.66	—0.22
Sholapur	90.8	72.1	70	..	2.44	+0.07
Bijapur	90.6	70.3	84	0.10	5.91	+4.02
Belgaum	72.2	66.4	90	0.70	3.50	+0.41
Aurangabad	94.8	71.4	82	2.33	6.69	+4.89
Nizamabad (Indur)	93.1	72.7	78	0.11	3.62	+2.58
Hyderabad	87.2	72.6	92	0.17	1.70	—0.05
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	82.9	75.1	88	0.93	20.39	+5.62
Calicut	83.4	76.5	94	..	7.44	+0.32
Cochin	86.5	76.1	82	0.11	10.15	+4.15
Colombo	86.5	76.5	94	..	1.30	—2.94
ADEN (EXCLUDING MALAKAH) AND ARABIA—						
MOKHA—						
Masulipatam	86.8	79.2	90	..	3.71	+1.89
Bellary	89.1	75.5	70	..	2.49	+1.47
Cuddapah	97.5	78.0	83	..	1.71	+0.91
Madras	90.5	80.4	69	..	2.91	+2.13
Bangalore	81.8	66.3	90	..	1.37	—0.33
Coimbatore	91.1	77.9	62	..	0.12	—0.47
Trichinopoly	100.1	78.4	62	..	0.56	—0.15
Negapatam	94.6	78.9	80	..	0.47	+0.01

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg.F. and to the level of the tide at 8-454 a.m. Standard Time, on the 12th June 1917 was 29.760 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inches. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SIR HARKISSONDAS NAROTUMDAS' CHARITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "A Hindu" has really done well in bringing to light the inexplicable dilatoriness of the Executors of Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas in utilising his bequests and that of Lady Harkisondas, either for starting a Hospital as suggested or for doing some other charity. Surely, such a long period as 8½ years ought to have sufficed for developing any scheme of charity and for starting it but as your Correspondent has said the Executors have indeed slept over the matter. They are perhaps ignorant of the fact that the public have long been expecting to see the fruition of this munificent charity and it is good that your correspondent has reminded them of the sacred duty they owe to the deceased. It is reported that for the first five years the executors practically spent in fondly wishing and in devoutly expecting some wealthy members of the Hindu community to help them in starting a Hindu Hospital. When they saw and realised however that such aid was not forthcoming, they should have done some other charity, as it was not at all binding upon them to start a Hospital, it being merely a suggestion of the Testator. But it appears they did nothing of the kind during all these years, when Lady Harkisondas died unexpectedly and left them a bequest of not less than three lakhs of rupees. It was then fully expected that it would now be possible to start the Hospital on a small scale, but as it is, more than 3½ years have elapsed since then without anything being done. It is said that one or two of the Executors refused for reasons best known to themselves,—to accept several good schemes either for starting a Hospital or for doing any other charity, on the plea of their not being quite satisfactory or feasible. This has, it is reported, led two of the trustees to resign their posts. It is, under the circumstances, very necessary that the Advocate-General should move the High Court for calling upon the remaining Executors, and if need be, to appoint other gentlemen to do without any further delay this long expected charity.—Yours, etc.,

D. N. T.

11th June, 1917.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 11th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		800
" " Sales of East Indian		500
" " Imports		5,000
Mid. Americans		15 86
Egyptian F. G. F.		27 85
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	23 50
	Oct.	23.03
	Jan.	23.29

New Orleans 10 a.m.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 11th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
June	15.39 + 59
June-July	15.23 + 65
July-Aug.	15.00 + 59
Aug.-Sept.	14.72 + 58
Sept.-Oct.	14.42 + 55
Oct.-Nov.	14.10 + 52
Nov.-Dec.	13.94 + 50
Dec.-Jan.	13.80 + 51
Jan.-Feb.	13.85 + 51
Feb.-Mar.	13.78 + 51
March-April	13.71 + 51

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool June 11th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	26.50 } +50
Oct.	23.50 } +50
Nov.	23.65 + 45

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 11th.

M. G. Bengal Good	12.37
" " Fully Good	12.55
" " Fine	12.80
" No. 1 Oomra Good	13.42
" " Fully Good	13.70
" " Fine	13.85
" Broach Good	14.94
" " Fully Good	15.12
" " Fine	15.42
" Scinde Good	12.72
" " Fully Good	12 90
" " Fine	13 15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		6,000
Futures at New York July		24.42 + 10
" " Oct.		23.87 + 7
" " Jan.		24.08 + 11
Spot Cotton at New York		24.55 + 105
" New Orleans		23.00 + 62
Futures at New Orleans July		23.95 + 106
" " Oct.		23.23 + 108

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 11th.

Bar Silver Spot	38 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—Scarcity offering firm.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	3 7/8
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55 } Unchgd
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	45 }
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	67½ } +½
Government Securities 3%	57½ }
Rx. On London at Paris Francs	27.26+8

WAR LOANS.

London, June 11th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87+½
4½% 1926—1945	£92+½
5% New	£94 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 11th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£138
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£130
Hard Spelter Nominal	£22½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June	2/10

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial correspondent.)

Bombay, June 12.

The morning quotations were Rs. 499/500 for Fine Broach July, Rs. 368 for Fine Bengal July, and Rs. 476 for Good Broach April. The market again opened very late to-day, and there was not much business doing in contracts. Prices remained steady during the short time the market was open, and closing rates are given below. In New Crop, in the bazaar, practically no business was done. The closing tone was quiet but steady.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate enquiry by Export houses and mills.

All New Crop contracts both on Bombay Cotton Exchange terms, and Bombay Cotton Trade Association terms, are net, the 5½ per cent. discount having been abolished. Our New Crop quotations are the bazaar rates on Bombay Cotton Exchange terms. Business has been done to-day by Europeans and Japanese on Bombay Cotton Trade Association terms, in Good Broach April, at Rs. 12 higher than the bazaar quotations, buyers willingly paying the difference.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	July	..	500
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	July	..	450
Fine M. G. Bengal	July	..	364/5
Good M. G. Westerns	June-July	..	445
Good H. G. Westerns	June July	..	435
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	June-July	..	470
Good M. G. Coompta	June-July	..	456
Good M. G. Miraj	June-July	..	456

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April 1918	..	476
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918	..	368/6

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

June 12.

OLD CROP.

Fine M. G. Bengal, Fine M. G. Broach	unchanged.

NEW CROP.

F. G. M. G. Benga	Nominal	January	363/4
Good Broach		April	486

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 12th June, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	—	367	355		.. 1/25th Jan, 18
Bengals (M G)	368	358	348	—	Ready
	—	365	—	—	1/25th July 17
S Inde-Punjab (M G)	—	355	340	—	Ready
Akola Khamgaum Karanja (M G)	—	430	405	—	Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	—	427	403	—	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M G)	—	435	415	—	Ready
Yeotmal (M G)	—	440	425	—	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M G)	—	445	420	—	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	—	445	430	—	Ready
Broach (M G)	—	488	483	476	Ready
	—	498	—	—	1/25th July 17
	—	—	—	478	1/25th Apl 18
Wadhwan (M.G.)	—	470	460	—	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	—	385	370	—	Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	—	—	—	466	Ready
	—	—	—	465	June/July 17
Sawgd, Dharwar	—	—	—	465	Ready
	—	—	—	468	June/July 17
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	—	451	June/July 17
Westerns (H.G.)	—	—	—	441	June/July 17
Coompta (M.G.)	—	—	—	462	Ready
	—	—	—	468	June/July 17

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 12th JUNE 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	377	367	357		Ready.
M. G. Scinde Punjab	377	367	357		"
M. G. Akola-Khamgaon, Fair Staple.		450			"
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				461	"
M. G. Broach		500	494		"
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				461	"
M. G. Westerns				452	"
H. G. Westerns				444	"
M. G. Coompta				462	"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam		478	470		"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, June 12th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 8 0	6 6 6
White Cawnpore 70-80	42 8 0	6 0 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	43 8 0	6 6 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 13 8	7 3 0
" Brown Cawnpore	6 13 0	7 3 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 6 0	7 13 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 7 0	8 13 0
" Brown Thin	7 10 0	8 0 0
Teelseed White 85-15	45 0 0	8 0 0
" Gajar 75-25	43 0 0	8 12 0
" Gajar 50-50	41 0 0	8 8 0
" Black	39 0 0	8 0 0
Popyseed, White	6 12 0	7 6 0
Groundnuts	39 0 0	8 0 0
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jawa	32 0 0	4 13 0
Arandia	41 0 0	8 6 0
Forward,	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, Aug.-Sept.	6 14 6	
Linseed Sept.	9 5 6	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 11th June :—

Cotton	14,363 bales.
Wheat	80,704 cwts.
Linseed	12,233 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	4,664 "
Gingellyseed	113 "
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	375 "
Castorseed	6,676 "
Rice	2,439 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	4,032 "
Mowraseed	40 "
Gram	7,971 "
Jowar	891 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	6,279 "

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 9th and 10th June:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	27	35,023
B. B. & C. I. Railway	89	108,277

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
1 case sovereigns	14,776	Arabia
47 packages sovereigns	2,94,745	do
Gold coins	1,61,356	do
and rupees	20,690	do

BULLION.

Bombay, June 12.

The silver market was quiet but steady with limited business although China exchanges and London prices are higher.

English Bar Gold, 27.
Shield Sovereign, 17.
Dragon, 15-4.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 89.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty, 89-7.
Silver 2nd Sett. ex-Duty, 89-2.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 184½.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 191.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 169.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 267½.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 151½.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 148½.
Bank D. D. on New York, Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Cum-Warrant, 95.
Warrant, 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. Small Clean Pieces, 66½.
3 per cent. Small Clean Pieces, 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond Long dated, 75.
Municipal Short dated, 76.
Municipal Long dated, 74.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan.-July, 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
Sanitary, 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was closed on account of payment date and there was nothing doing.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

In the share market to-day jute shares ruled quite steady. Coal shares attracted a good deal attention and prices ruled firmer. Titaghur paper attracted attention and was done up to Rs. 130. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 15-8, 15-12; Bengal Bhatdee 15-8; Bokaro Jherriah 9-4; Equitable (ord) 50-12, 51-8, 52; Ghusick 20-12, 21 s. 1.; Gopalichuck 10-8; Govindpur 17-8, 17-12; Lakurka 41-12, 42; New Tetturya 15-8; Phularitand 8-6, 8-8; Raneegunge 38, 38-4, 38-8; Samla Kendra 18-8, 18-12; Satpukuria 10-8; Sendra Bansra 19-8, 20; Standard 44, 44-8; Thandabari 24, 24-4, 24-12.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 369, 372; Barnagore (ord) 96; CClive (ord) 145-4, 144-8, 143, 142-8 to 143-8; Delta (ord) 383, s. 1. 374, 373, 375, 376, 378; Fort Gloster (ord) 452; Fort William (ord) 150; Howrah (ord) 284; Hooghly (ord) 62-8, 63-4; Kamarhatty (ord) 321-8; Kankinarrah (ord) 439, 442, 427, 430; National 235; New Central (ord) 337, 338, 339, 335; Northbrook (ord) 31-8; Reliance (ord) 260; Soorah (ord) 133; Standard (ord) 350, 352; Waverley 10.

Miscellaneous:—Tittaghur paper (ord) 116, 121, 126, 129, 130; United Flour 17.

Government Paper three and a Half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-8 to 66-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-2 to 67-6.

BANKS.

Name and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div'd p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	Jan.-July	18½	320
Alliance Bk.	100	Jan.-Aug.	90½	225
Bk. of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	8½	76
Bank of Bombay	500	do.	55½	1,400
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July.	16½	1,000
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	7½	73
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12½	1,270
Central Bk. Rs. 50	50	—	9½	37
Central Co-op. Bk.	50	—	8½	40
Standard Bk. (U.S. Rs. 50 P.S. Rs. 25)	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	37
	100	do.	Nil.	33
EXCHANGE BKS.	£			
Chartered Bank	20	Oct.-April	15½	600
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	March	8½	58
Mercantile Bk. (£ 12½ A, £ 12½ B)	25	—	10½	423
Hongkong & Shang.	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	33½	550
National Bank Ltd.	£20	Sept.-Mar.	16½	60

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.	40	83
Bullion Cotton	100	—	3	200
Bombay Cotton	500	Nil	—	200
Bombay Dyeing	200	Mar.-Sept.	25	500
Bombay United	250	—	20	75
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	15	280-8
Central India C	500	May-Nov.	30	433
Central India F	500	May-Nov.	5½	X D 407
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	350
Colaba Land & Mill	100	—	20	1,100
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	12 50	820
Crescent	100	do.	6	292-8
Currimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	287-8
David	250	do.	15	435
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	15	175
Emperor of Edward	200	—	20	240
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	664-8
Framji Petit	1,000	May.	40	1,200
Globe	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	287-8
Gold Mohur	500	—	20	265
Globe	100	—	Nil.	40m. 90
Hindustan	1,000	—	50	620
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	50	1,000
Indian Dyeing	100	do.	12	287-8
Indian Manufg.	1,000	—	20	400
Jacob Canta	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	90	900
Jupiter Mahwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	16	407-8
Jumnaa	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	60
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	395
Kastu rchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	20	1000
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,112
Khatau	1,000	June-Dec.	40	1,700
Koomoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	10	665
Laksmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,200
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apl.-Sept.	20	1,740
Maurles United	1,000	June-Dec.	80	1,400
Manockjee Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	1,400
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	—	40	2,240
Nawab of Cambay	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	630
New Great Eastern	200	—	—	175
New Citynt Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	810
Pearl	100	—	10	480
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	190
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	200
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	350
Sassoon Silk	500	April	Nil.	340
Shoolapore	1,000	do.	—	150	5 250
Sir Shapurji Broacha	Rs. 100	—	—	Nil.	100
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	10	365
Standard	500	Mar.-Sept.	50	1672-8
Sun	125	May-Nov.	6	10
Swan	250	Oct.	7½	295
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	60	1,065
Tata Mill	(O. 500	400	—	550
	(P. 500	400	5½	370
Textile	500	Mar.-Sept.	50	1 420
Union	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	310
Vishnu Cotton	(O. 500 (P. 500	—	7½	630
Western India	1,000	—	25	X D. 370
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug.	8½	200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½	103
Amreli and P. (5)	100	do.	8½	120
Ahmedabad Prantij	500	do.	7½	575
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	500	do.	4½	Par 500
*Central Provinces	100	Jan.-July	4½	96
*Dhond—Baramati	100	do.	4½	86
Gujerat	100	Jan.-June	5½	88
Hoshurpur Doab	100	do.	4½	108
Jhajjar Bhon Rs. 90	100	Apl.-Oct.	4½	85
Pachora Jamner Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4½	82
Sara Shrajganj	100	May-Nov.	4½	100
Sialkot Narowal	100	Apl.-Oct.	4½	103
*Sind Light	100	July-Dec.	7½	115
Tapti Valley	500	Mar.-Aug.	6½	525
Upper Sind Light	100	Jan.-July	6½	101

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	250	May.	250	850
Albert Karrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	450
Bezel's Cawapore	200	Aug.	6	100
Bellary Press	275	—	15	100
Broach City	200	Oct.	8	145
Fort	375	Nov.	20	600
Godavery Valley	100	—	8	122
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	800
Hindustan P. & M.	250	—	—	140
Huggins	100	Sept.	6	45
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	6½	140
Jumna Glag & P.G.	1,000	—	7½	640
Kurrachee Press	500	Jan.	25%	605
Khamgaum	400	Sept.	Nil.	830
Mahmudpura Ctn.	125	—	7½	100
Mahuva	200	Oct	Nil.	125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	20
Mauzar Mfg.	250	Aug	15	220
New East Indian	1,000	Sept	80	1,000
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	50	725
New Berar	400	Oct.	25	450
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	700
Stad	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co., Ld	600	Sept.	30	498
Vaedwan, G.P.	150	—	—	100

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	50	865
All-India U. Co. Rs. 50	100	August.	Rs. 1	4
Bamaakua	5	—	Rs. 2	6-8
Back Bay Bath	50	—	6	88
Badham Pile	70	June	8	98
Baroda Tram Co.	100	—	Nil.	45
Brick and Tile	50	—	—	102
Brl. Burma Pat	6	Mar.-Oct.	6A	5-8
Bombay Burma	125	Jan.-Aug.	16	1,00
B. Electric S. & T.	250	Feb.-Aug.	9½	175
	250	—	7½	337-8
Bombay Ice.	500	Jan.-Aug.	100	20
Bombay Flour	400	—	25	1,65
Bo. Land & Building	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½	280
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	250	Feb.-Oct.	9½	2,2-8
Bundi Cement Co.	10	New Co.	Nil.	375
Centrall M.Co. Ltd	10	April	2	17-8
City of Bo. Bldg. Co.	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	X.D 43-8
Delhi Flour	200	Sept.	6	32
Empire of I. Life Rs. 50	500	—	42½	120
The Eastern	250	Feb.	Nil.	385
Chemical Co. (Deb.	41	Nil.	Nil.	12
Indian Cement Co	250	Nil.	Nil.	35
	100	—	Nil.	32½
Ratnl Cement (O. P.)	100	—	Rs. 3	240
	40	—	Nil.	X. D. 94
	100	—	7½	14
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ltd. Rs. 20	100	Dec.	6½	105
Indian Cotton Oil Co. (O. Old 10 New Issue 7½ P. 15%)	100	Dec.-July	7½	66
	100	Dec.-July	7½	
	250	March.	7½	215
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	10	102
Jost's Eng., Co., Ltd.	50	Oct.	10½	55
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	July	Rs. 10	105
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75	200	—	Nil.	100
Marcks & Co.	100	July	10	230
Mackenzie's Saw Mills	100	—	Rs. 15	102
Marsland Price Co.	100	—	4½	nom. 80
Marsland Price Co. P	100	—	7½	65
O. Govt., S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30½	410
Phillips & Co.	40	July	Rs. 5	21½
Port Canning & Co	1,000	Sept.	11½	690
Shivraipur Syad'etc.	10	—	Rs. 1	40
Sirdar Ozokerite Gas	100	Mar.-Aug.	8	nom. 55
Siddeley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	—	6	100
Tata Iron Steel Co.	75	Sept.	15%	245
	30	Sept.	185%	980
Tata Hydro Elec.	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	100
	1,000	Jan.	5%	X.D.1,140
" " P	1,000	Jan.	4%	" 926
Tata Hydro Deb. Com. F.S.	1,000	April Oct.	5½%	5%prem
Thacker & Co	5	May	20%	200
Telephone Co.	50	—	Rs. 6	152

SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA'S SPEECH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The speech, which Sir Shapurji Broacha delivered, before the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Stock Exchange has created no small amount of discussion, both in Bombay and Calcutta. To enter into the arena of this controversy, in which a leading Financier like Sir Shapurji on the one side and the redoubtable statistician like the Hon. Mr. (now happily Sir) Dinshaw Wacha, on the other, are engaged, is too bold a step for a man like myself. But impelled by your misleading criticism, which has appeared in the leading article of your issue of the 28th ultimo, I am inclined to send you, the following few lines, for which I request a little space.

Sir Shapurji never charged the Finance Minister with failure to redeem his promise. What he said was:—"They (the banks) expected Sir William Meyer to arrive here, on the 1st of April, when they hoped, the banking assurance would be given. Sir William arrived here on the 1st of April. The 1st of April proved "April Fool." He came and went without giving any assurance to the banks."

Now you promised to examine Sir Shapurji's "statements without bias and prejudice" and though Sir Shapurji's "English is plain and cannot be mistaken" as that of Sir William's, which you quote, you make the following comment:—"It is to be feared that Sir Shapurji was speaking without the book, when he charged the Finance Minister with failure to redeem his promise of assistance to the banks" etc. (the italics are mine).

From the above extracts, any one can see that Sir Shapurji charged the Finance Minister with not giving an assurance to the local banks. But you say that Sir Shapurji charged the Finance Minister with a breach of his promises. While dealing with this point, in Sir Shapurji's speech you express your great surprise at Sir Shapurji's recklessness. But, sir, who is reckless? Sir Shapurji or yourself?

The second point, in Sir Shapurji's speech, with which you deal, is his criticism on the sudden stoppage of the sale of Council Bills, by the Secretary of State. Your criticism on this point, is too vague and too general. You have not challenged and disproved the facts and figures given by Sir Shapurji. Your criticism on this point clearly shows the writer's ignorance on this subject—a subject which Sir Dinshaw Wacha wisely avoided. Your argument seems to be, that because such and such a high authority chooses to determine on such and such a course of action, it must be right. For instance, you say "It may be that opinions may differ as to the methods of conservation. But the prudence of the step cannot be denied". Here you allow the difference of opinion, why then are you so angry with Sir Shapurji for his criticism? And why do you not give facts and figures to prove your statement that "the prudence of the step cannot be denied." This part of your criticism, therefore, may be neglected.

As to the third point, about Sir Shapurji's using the word "ruin" of the export trade, it may be conceded that in his righteous indignation, felt for the general distress of the Commercial Community, he used a word of a rather strong import. But after the mistatement of facts and misleading criticism, made in your leading article, as I have shown above, I do not know how you have any right to criticise and advise Sir Shapurji on this point. However, let us proceed, even in his masterly and sober criticism, the venerable Sir Dinshaw Wacha had to admit that the export trade has suffered quantitatively. It is true that the figures given show a rise in value as compared with that of last year. But would it be altogether wrong to compare them with what their value would have been if the exchange had not been stopped. If the exchange had not been stopped, it is just possible, that this year's figures, both in quantity and value, would have exceeded by far, those of the last year, and if this be remembered, the use of the word "ruin" may be excused.

I am fully convinced that a leading paper like yours, has sufficient intelligence to understand, that, in highly civilized nations, the community of interests of the different sections of their people, is so close and interdependent, that the interest of any or even one of them, cannot be completely severed from those of others. They can be adjusted with the sympathetic co-operation of the sections concerned. In a modern war, between highly civilized nations, such as the present one, it is neither the soldiers in the trenches, nor the sailors, in the submarines, who alone or together, can carry it to a successful issue, without a solid co-operation and sympathy of the other sections of the community, such as farmers, manufacturers, merchants and bankers. These may be thousands of miles away and they may have no military weapons, still they fight and contribute substantially to a successful issue. Therefore, any action of Government, or its high officials, which creates unnecessary panic or shows want of sympathy and co-operation, is, in the long run, bound to have far-reaching and disastrous effect, not only on the minds of the people, but also on the successful issue of the war.

Sir Shapurji, I believe, is sufficiently shrewd and loyal, thoroughly to understand that Government have to look to the interest of the Empire before the interest of a particular section of a community. No necessity for any body to tell him that. What Sir Shapurji, however, meant to say was that the unduly strong measures taken by the Finance Minister or the Secretary of State in the interest of the war, were not quite so necessary and that a more liberal and confiding policy of co-operation and sympathy, on the part of the Finance Minister, would have saved the situation and would have much better served the very object which the Finance Minister had in view.

Sir, I have always held that the "Bombay Chronicle" stands for justice and fair play and I have always welcomed your bold criticism. But in this particular case, I regret to say, as I have above pointed out, your criticism has been beside the point and has not caught the spirit of Sir Shapurji's speech. In the name of justice and fair play for which your paper boldly stands out, I request you to publish this letter.—Yours, etc.,

R. R. KAVAR.

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

B. A. EXAMINATION RESULT.

The following are the roll numbers of the successful candidates in the B.A., Examination, 1917:—

FIRST CLASS HONOURS.

16 23 29 42 388 389 411 449 529 555 577 591 604 624 1065 1072 1089 1162.

SECOND CLASS HONOURS.

2 3 10 15 19 20 24 26 27 28 30 31 32 37 39 40 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 63 65 66 68 68 69 70 71 73 75 76 77 80 82 86 87 88 91 92 93 94 96 98 99 103 104 105 106 108 110 299 300 303 311 312 314 315 316 317 318 319 321 322 324 325 326 327 350 353 354 355 382 383 386 387 410 415 416 423 425 428 429 434 436 437 438 440 444 523 525 526 531 534 535 536 538 539 544 546 547 548 551 554 563 564 565 566 567 570 574 578 579 581 582 586 587 589 590 592 593 595 598 600 603 605 606 607 608 610 612 615 622 625 947 948 951 952 953 954 955 957 958 961 963 964 965 968 969 970 975 976 979 981 1059 1060 1062 1063 1064 1068 1070 1071 1073 1081 1082 1083 1084 1085 1088 1090 1091 1093 1098 1101 1107 1157 1161 1163 1165 1167 1168 1169.

PASS.

4 7 8 11 22 25 34 36 38 41 61 62 72 78 79 83 89 90 97 102 107 109 113 116 118 119 121 122 124 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 138 140 144 146 148 154 155 157 158 159 165 166 169 170 172 174 175 180 182 183 185 187 188 191 192 194 195 198 200 203 204 205 206 208 209 213 214 215 216 217 219 224 225 227 228 229 230 232 233 234 236 237 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 252 253 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 266 267 268 269 272 273 276 280 281 282 283 285 287 288 289 291 294 296 297 298 301 302 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 323 328 329 330 332 334 337 339 340 341 343 344 347 348 349 351 352 358 359 360 364 365 366 367 370 371 372 373 374 376 378 379 380 381 384 385 390 394 395 396 400 412 420 422 427 435 439 442 445 447 451 458 461 462 469 470 474 475 479 490 492 497 499 503 504 505 507 508 509 512 513 515 520 521 624 527 528 532 533 537 540 541 542 549 552 553 556 561 562 568 569 571 572 573 575 576 580 583 584 594 596 597 599 611 614 616 617 618 619 620 621 628 629 630 631 634 637 638 640 642 644 646 647 650 651 652 653 657 659 662 665 666 673 674 676 677 678 679 680 681 684 686 687 688 690 691 692 694 696 697 698 700 703 705 710 711 716 719 722 723 725 729 733 734 738 739 740 743 746 748 749 750 751 755 760 761 762 764 766 774 780 781 786 790 791 797 799 800 801 802 805 806 808 810 813 814 815 819 820 822 824 826 833 834 835 838 839 840 841 844 845 846 850 851 852 854 855 859 861 868 869 870 876 877 881 883 884 888 889 890 891 894 895 896 897 898 902 904 908 911 913 914 915 918 919 920 927 928 929 933 935 936 938 939 941 942 943 946 949 950 959 962 966 973 974 982 983 986 987 988 990 991 993 999 1001 1003 1010 1011 1012 1016 1018 1020 1024 1026 1028 1029 1033 1034 1036 1037 1041 1042 1043 1045 1049 1052 1053 1055 1057 1058 1075 1096 1112 1114 1120 1131 1134 1135 1137 1138 1142 1143 1145 1146 1151 1153 1156 1164 1166 1170 1173 1174 1177 1178 1179 1180 1181 1182 1184 1185 1186 1187 1189 1190 1191 1192 1193 1194 1195 1196 1197 1198 1199 1200.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Scholarships and Prizes have been awarded as under:—

The Ellis Scholarship.—To. Manuel Francisco Colaco.

The James Taylor Prize and the Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Arts.—To P. M. Limaye.

The Bhau Daji Prize.—To R. B. Athavale.

The Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship.—To A. N. Shah.

The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship.—To G. V. Gollerkeri.

The Cobden Club Medal.—To G. V. Bhide.

The Perozshaw Merwanji Jijibhai Scholarship.—To T. N. Dastur.

The Pralhad Sitaram Patwardhan Scholarship.—To S. V. Dandekar.

The Gangadas Rangildas Scholarship.—To V. P. Sarak.

WHA

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 9th Vad of Jesth 1973.
Mahomedan 22nd of Shaaban-ul-Muazzum, 1335.
Parsi: 6th of Deh, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 4m.; Sunset: 7h. 15m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, June 16.

Variety Entertainment in Aid of Portuguese War Relief Fund, Instituto Luso-Indiano, Girgaum Road, Dabul, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 19.

Iranian Association, Annual General Meeting, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and Bandman Comedy Co., "What Happened to Jolles" at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty Series?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

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Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MANECKBAI KOTHARE—Tuesday 12th at her residence Indu Bhuvan, Girgaum Road, Maneckbai widow of the late Mr. Nanu N. Kothare, solicitor, deeply regretted.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. George H. B. Badcliffe wishes to thank all for their kind sympathy and for the many condolences offered him by letter or otherwise on the sad death of his beloved wife.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, June 12.

514 Decrease—The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

No. 458 Pte Mead P. J., Nagar Dett. Authority No. R. 15/134, Hd. Qrs. Poona Divl. Area, dated 9-6-17.

No. 464 Pte Worthington W. N., Nagar Dett. Authority No. R. 15/134, Hd. Qrs. Poona Divl. Area, dated 9-6-17.

No. 447 Pte Baker W. J. G., Nagar Dett. Authority No. R. 15/134, Hd. Qrs. Poona Divl Area, dated 9-6-17.

No. 304 Pte Ruiz J., C. Authority No. R. 15/134, Hd. Qrs. Poona Divl. Area, dated 9-6-17.

No. 228 Pte Barrett C., C. Authority No. R. 15/134, Hd. Qrs. Poona Divl. Area, dated 9-6-17.

No. 324 Pte Trahan F. J., C. Authority No. R. 15/134, Hd. Qrs. Poona Divl. Area, dated 9-6-17.

No. 482 Pte Hallam A. J., Lonavla Dett. Joined S and T Corps.

515 Transfer—No. 22 Pte N. A. Contractor is transferred from "A" Company to Bombay Detachment.

516 Extract—The following extract from Divl. Area Orders dated 8th June 1917, is republished for information:—

"Musketry 834. Attention is drawn to the following amendments in Musketry School Regulations (contained in India Army Orders 550 and 551 current) which are to be republished in Brigade, Station, Battalion and Depot Orders:—

550. Musketry School Regulations. Section IV, Administration and Establishments. Insert as new paragraph:—

"34-B. Under no circumstances is any member of the instructional staff authorised to demand or receive any payment for tuition or extra tuition accorded to students."

551. Musketry Schools Regulations. Section IV, Administration and Establishments. Insert as new paragraph:—

49-B. If any monetary demand from students on account of breakages, barrack damages etc., should be necessary, such a demand shall be signed either by the Commandant, or by the British Officer acting as Adjutant of the School."

517 Postings—The following are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as under:—

No. 540 Pte Thomas G. A., "B" Company.
No. 541 Pte Martin J. R., "B" Company.
No. 554 Pte McDonnell D. J., "B" Company.
No. 542 Pte Alexander E. P., "C" Company.
No. 543 Pte Bailey L. E., "C" Company.
No. 544 Pte Brodrick J., "C" Company.
No. 545 Pte Ewing S. R., "C" Company.
No. 539 Pte Pereira O. S., "C" Company.
No. 546 Pte Powell B. C., "C" Company.
No. 547 Pte Prior J. S., "C" Company.
No. 548 Pte Roberio J. A., "C" Company.
No. 549 Pte Rodrigues J., "C" Company.
No. 550 Pte Turner D. A., "C" Company.
No. 551 Pte Gilder P. H. La. B., "C" Company.
No. 552 Pte Nicholas H. D., "C" Company.
No. 553 Pte Davies W., "C" Company.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Rifles will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

Hack victoria No. 672 whilst going along Mansion Road on Monday, broke into two. The driver, Kasam Lalkhan, was thrown from his seat and the horse bolted and knocked down one Pandu Genu, who sustained slight injuries to the head. The animal was then secured.

IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Association will be held on Tuesday, 19th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, to receive the Annual Report and the statement of accounts for 1916-1917 and to elect a new Managing Committee for 1917-1918.

VICTORIA COLLIDES WITH MOTOR-CAR.

Mr. B. N. Lang, was driving his moforcar from the Apollo Bunder towards the Bandstand on Monday night, when at the junction of Mayo Road, Cooperage and the Bandstand roads a hack victoria, which was going on to Queen's Road, ran into the car. The horse was knocked down and had one of his hind legs broken.

PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the managing committee of the Parsi Writers' Association held on Monday, resolutions congratulating Shams-ul-Ulma, Dr. J. J. Modi, President of the Association, on the title of "C.I.E." conferred on him on the King's Birthday and expressing appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Dr. Modi to the Association were passed.

BURIED BOX OF VALUABLES MISSING.

Mangu Wadgu, a mill-hand residing in 12th Kamatipura Lane, buried a tin box, containing ornaments of the value of Rs. 244, under the fire-place in his room about nine months ago. About four months ago he examined the box and found the ornaments intact. On Sunday last he again dug up the place, when he missed the box and reported the matter to the Police.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Six attacks and two deaths occurred from plague on Tuesday, the cases being reported as follows:—Fort, Northern and Market, one attack each, Esplanade, two attacks, and Mahaluxmi and Sion, each one attack and one death. Seven attacks and two deaths occurred from small-pox and cholera was as usual absent. The total mortality from all causes was 70 as compared with 62 on the corresponding day of last year and 43 of 1915.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A BRITISH FILM.

All-British films have become a rarity in Bombay since the war commenced, and we have had a flood of American pictures, but when the Home-made article does come it is always good. The highest praise can be given to "No Greater Love," which is being shown at the Royal Opera House this week. With the exception of the heroines's part, all the cast is British. The role in question is filled by the celebrated Paris dancer, Mlle. Regina Badet, who, by the way, is playing in a big London revue at the present moment. This picture, the scenario of which was written by William Le Pueux, was taken in England and thus to see it this week is to help a British industry. All patriotic people who go to the Opera House will be rewarded with a really splendid entertainment.

AN INJUSTICE TO THE OLD ARMY IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—During the month of May some very kind and benevolent ladies visited our Hospitals at Poona, and in carrying out their acts of kindness they came to a certain young man of whom they inquired if he was of the wounded, and on his replying in the negotive they at once left him and commenced issuing cigarettes, etc., to the next man in the ward. The man whom they passed as undeserving of their symphathy has spent over nine years in India and has just undergone an operation to enable him to be sent to the Front if he his so fortunate as to be chosen. Thus this old soldier was soldiering abroad years before these dear ones left England and was not one who had to be brought up and that it is one grievance that he kept ont here.—Yours, etc.

ONE OF THE OLD ARMY,
S. U. D.

SUSPENSE OF EXAMINEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Re your paragraph on "Trials of the Examinee" and the letter of "One in Suspense," India is not the only place where there is much delay in the publishing of Examination Results, and consequent suspense on the part of the Student. In England, the only Examination in the Scholastic Profession of which the results appear in decent time is the Matriculation Examination. The Examination usually lasts from Monday to Friday and the results are published without fail on the Saturday 6 weeks after.

In April 1908 I sat for an Examination. As the result had not come by June, I had got into such a state of suspense, that I spent much unnecessary, money on fees for an equivalent Examination, which came off the following month. As it happened, I passed both the Examinations. During the week commencing December 2nd, 1912, I sat for an Examination the result of which appeared on March 20th, 1913. What I went through during that last 3 weeks, I do not care to think about. I certainly would never have sat for the Examination again, had I failed.

So "One in Suspense" can console himself on the fact that there are others in similar state.—Yours, etc.,

"MILES SUM, CIVIS ERAM."

Deolali, June 11th, 1917.

DOGS MAY HAVE TO GO.

"People must realise that they keep dogs at their peril; if they cannot feed them without using human food the dogs ought to be disposed of," said Captain Bathurst.

The making of dog biscuits from wheat flour or rye flour is prohibited in England, but they may still be made from millers' offals or damaged grain.

An estimate is being made of the amount of food fit for human consumption eaten by dogs.—"Daily Mail."

KEMP & CO. LTD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I wrote yesterday to explain the means resorted to by the responsible parties to secure my removal from the Board. I will now state concisely the reasons for their conduct.

The Staff and the Directors took up this attitude against me because I exposed the inefficient management by the Staff and insisted on strict supervision by the Board. I have referred to these matters at some length in my circulars to the Shareholders and will only state in general terms my charges against the Board, most of which the Board have not tried to refute, viz., the valuation of stock, the payments of Dividends out of the Reserve Fund and Bad and Doubtful debts.

For a number of years Dividends have been paid although there were not sufficient profits to pay such Dividends. Shareholders generally never look into accounts so long as Dividends are paid. If they had they would have seen that to pay these Dividends the usual expedients of over valuing stock and not providing proper depreciation and allowing bad debts to appear as assets were resorted to. This system of finance cannot be continued for ever and the Directors eventually took away Rs. 1,30,000 from Reserve and wrote off Rs. 58,758 for Depreciation and Rs. 53,622 for bad debts and the Reserve was further resorted to declare Dividend at 5 per cent. No better proof of mismanagement and lack of control on the part of Directors could be forthcoming. This was the only escape out of the situation created by improper payment of Dividends year after year.

The first duty of the Board is to insist on proper valuation before declaring any Dividend. The public will be surprised to hear that, when at a meeting of the Board I insisted on proper and independent valuation of stock, the Chairman, Lieut.-Colonel Kharegat, left the meeting stating the function of the Board was to accept the Manager's valuation. On looking at the Minutes I find that the incident is noted in the Minute Book, and t'e best thing I can do, is to quote from the Minutes of that Meeting: "According to instructions received at a previous Meeting, the G. M. had prepared and circulated a summary of stock as it was on the 31st March, 1915, with a view to writing off a sum for deterioration. During the discussion which followed, Colonel Kharegat had to leave the Meeting, and Dr. Shantaram Vithal was voted to the chair. Subsequently a note was handed to the G. M. from Colonel Kharegat requesting the Board's acceptance of his resignation from the morning of the 29th instant and stating that a formal letter of resignation would be sent the next day."

The value of the Profit and Loss Account depends entirely on proper valuation of stock and if the Directors are not to attend to it the public would naturally inquire what the Directors are appointed for.

This was the principal ground of difference. There were other things I complained of such as maintaining unprofitable lines of business and unnecessary waste in Insurance matter and in rental and in Staff emoluments and the result was that the Staff came to regard my presence as a nuisance. This I could well understand, but I expected better co-operation from my Co-Directors and was sadly disappointed at their attitude. They seemed to think all they had to do was to sanction whatever the Staff recommended and that it was not their duty to look into details. They never realised that in business the first essential of success is attention to detail. My opposition to the Board was and is based on past mismanagement, and showing profits in an exceptional year of high prices like the present could be neither an answer nor defence.—Yours, etc.,

S. B. BHARUCHA.

Bombay, June 11.

ENQUIRY INTO A BARRISTER'S CONDUCT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I notice you are rather indignant over the keeping back of the name of the member of the English Bar of Calcutta in the inquiry into his professional conduct at the instance of one William Robert Chill. You seem to attribute this to some unknown influence. I think, Sir, your conclusion is wrong. I have noticed in reading the Law Reports in "The Times" that it seems to be the usual practice that seldom, until the case is closed and judgment delivered, is the name of the party whose conduct is being inquired into disclosed to the Press or the public. It is disclosed ultimately, but that, only if the finding is adverse to the party concerned. I do not know the practice in the Indian Courts but probably some member of the Bar may be able to throw more light on the subject.—Yours, etc.,

J. W.

Bombay, June 12th.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 12th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's closing price
June	16 69
June-July	15 93
July-Aug.	15 70
Aug.-Sept.	15 42
Sept.-Oct.	15 13
Oct.-Nov.	14 80 +70
Nov.-Dec.	14 64
Dec.-Jan.	14 60
Jan.-Feb.	14 55
Feb.-Mar.	14 48
Mar.-Apl.	14 41

According to a Calcutta telegram the Railway police are enquiring into the mysterious disappearance of a box of cartridges from a Government consignment of two boxes of ammunition and five boxes full of military stores recently sent from Calcutta to Delhi.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

RAPID PROGRESS.

33 CRORES EXCEEDED.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total Loan applications upto 7 p. m. on 12th June 1917 Rs. 33,36,61,245.

Exclusive of important contributions from Native States.—

	Rs.
Bengal ..	9,08,83,600
Bombay ..	8,04,96,400
United Provinces	2,57,21,200
Punjab ..	2,06 81,400
Madras ..	1,64,80,400
Burma ..	1,47,84,100
Minor Administrations	1,29,41,800
Central Provinces ..	60,72,000
Bihar and Orissa ..	37,25,700
Assam	7,90,500
Total ..	Rs. 27,85,77,100

NATIVE STATES' CONTRIBUTION.

Important contributions from Native States:—

	Rs.
Gwalior	88,21,100
Hyderabad	75,00,000
Mysore	49,15,900
Bahawalpur	40,00,000
Baroda	31,57,800
Total ..	Rs. 2,83,94,800
Post Office ..	Rs. 2,66,89,346

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	On 12-6-17	Total up to date.
War Loan	Rs. Nil	Rs. 1,79,700
War Bonds ..	„ 950	„ 5,87,000
Cash Certificates.	„ 17,065-8	„ 10,90,457-8
Total Rs. ..	18,015-8	18,57,157-8

ISSUE OF RS. 500 POSTAL CASH CERTIFICATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 12.

In clause 33 of the Government of India Finance Department Notification No. 380-F, dated the 1st March, 1917, regarding the Indian War Loan, provision was made for the issue of Post Office 5-year cash certificates in the denominations of Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 50 and Rs. 100. Experience has shown that these cash certificates are appealing to investors of considerably larger sums and to meet this demand it has been decided to issue certificates of the denomination of Rs. 500. These certificates will be available at the more important head and sub-post offices where a demand arises for them.

MAHARAJA OF DANTA'S GENEROUS WAR GIFT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 12.

The Maharaja of Danta has generously offered as a contribution towards the expenses of the war Rs. 50,000 in war loan stock. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

WAR LOAN DAY.

CELEBRATION AT MADHAV BAG.

The Trustees of Madhav Bag have arranged to have a Harikirtan and prayers in the hall of Shree Luxminarayan Temple at Madhav Bag on Thursday next the 14th instant at 8 a.m. (B. T.), for victory to the Allied arms and a speedy termination of the war. All Hindus are cordially invited to attend on the occasion.

CHURCH OF CAVEL.

Special prayers will be offered in the above Church, next Thursday after the Mass, at 7 a.m. (S. T.), before the Blessed Sacrament is exposed, for the victory of the Allies and the establishment of a lasting peace.

PARSI PRAYERS.

A special service of public prayer will be held at Banajee's Atush Behram (Fire Temple), Queen's Road, to-morrow, at 6-25 p.m. (S. T.), when all the members of the Parsi community are invited to attend and join in the prayers to Almighty God for a speedy and victorious termination of the war and for God's blessing on the King-Emperor and the British Empire.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE AT GLORIA CHURCH.

Complying with the wishes of the Indian War Loan Committee, a special religious service will be held at the Gloria Church, Byculla, on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 7-30 a.m. for victory and speedy termination of the war, as ordered by his Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Baidana.

PORTUGUESE WAR RELIEF FUND.

A grand Variety Entertainment will be given in aid of the Portuguese War Relief Fund under the auspices and in the hall of the Instituto Luso-Indiano, Girgaum Road, Dabul, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 9-30 p.m.

SUBSCRIPTIONS THROUGH MAHARAO, OF CUTCH.

We are informed that his Highness the Maharao of Cutch intends to invest five lakhs of rupees in the War Loan in addition to the five lakhs already invested by his Highness.

A long list of subjects of Cutch resident in Bombay who have subscribed to the Indian War Loan through H. H. the Maharao has also been forwarded to us. The following is a list of subscribers of amounts above Rs. 5,000:—

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., Rs. 2,00,000; Shet Cursandas Nathoo, Rs. 50,000; Shet Pragjee Soorjee, Rs. 50,000; Shet Moolji Haridas, Rs. 50,000; Shet Tribhowjee Jivandas, Rs. 50,000; Shet Khengarbhai Thobhan, Rs. 15,000; Shet Ratansey Mooljee, Rs. 15,000; Shet Shantidas Askuran, Rs. 15,000; Shet Doongersi Gangjee, Rs. 15,000; Shet Dharsey Nanjee and Co., Rs. 15,000; Shet Abdullabhai and Jumabhai Laljee and Co., Rs. 15,000; Shet Hajibhai Laljee and Co., Rs. 15,000; Shet Suleman Abdul Wahed, Rs. 15,000; Shet Valabhdas Gokuldas, Rs. 10,000; Shet Teju Kaya and Co., Rs. 15,000; Shet Purshotham Devjee, Rs. 5,000; Shet Hansraj Damodar Toprani, Rs. 5,000; Shet Bhavanji Harbhum, Rs. 5,000; Shet Ebji Savjee, Rs. 10,000; Shet Khimjee Visram and Co., Rs. 10,000; Shet Gopalji Ramji, Rs. 10,000; Shet Monji Soondarji and Co., Rs. 5,000; Shet Lakamsey and Poonsey Heerji Maisri, Rs. 8,000; Sir Vasanji Trikamjee, Rs. 10,000; Shah Champsey Bhara and Co., Rs. 10,000; Shah Nathoo Nensey and Co., Rs. 10,000; Shah Tokersey Moolji and Co., Rs. 10,000; Shah Oomersey Paisey and Co., Rs. 5,000; Shah Raoji Nensey and Co., Rs. 5,000; Shah Laljee Poonsey and Co., Rs. 5,000; Shah Keshavji Megji and Co., Rs. 5,000; Shah Kurpal Harshi and Co., Rs. 5,000; Shah Kurpal Doongersi and Co., Rs. 5,000; Shet Soorjee Valabhdas, Rs. 10,000; Shet Keshavjee Damjee, Rs. 5,000; Shet Chhatarbhuj Peraj and Co., Rs. 5,000; Shet Kanji Karsondas, Rs. 10,000.

DESERTING FROM WORKHOUSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Deputy Inspector Marshall charged C. T. Goltchman, an Anglo-Indian, aged 53, with deserting from the Government Workhouse on the 16th December. The accused left the Workhouse on a day's leave to look for work but failed to return. He was convicted and sentenced to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

CONDITION OF TRAM-CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—To-day I had the misfortune to travel by Tram Car No. 9, service No. 14, passing Victoria Terminus at 1-37 (S. T.) and I was simply shocked at the shameful condition in which this car was allowed to run by a public conveyance Company given sole monopoly, not only to make their piles but to look after every possible convenience and comfort of their customers also. The poor victoria-walas dare not neglect their annual rehaulings but such companies, in spite of the leisure at their disposal since the persistent complaints that were made last year, may show their indifference to their duty with impunity, perhaps because only the poor and middle class people have to use these wretched "things" that are a decided blot to the Premier City of India. Anyway, appeal to you and the public-spirited corporators and others to raise their powerful voice and even make a test case for damages to health and garments and put a stop, once for all, to this intolerable state of things.—Yours, etc.,

"AN ANNOYED PASSENGER."

Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, June 12th.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A correspondence on the "Cure of Consumption" has been brought to our notice to-day by some gentlemen with a view to inquire into the efficacy of a remedy advertised by a G. Reynold Walters Chaplain who claims to have created a widespread interest by an offer to the Anti-Tuberculosis League to treat six patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. For the information of the public we wish to state that we know nothing of the usefulness of the medicine, nor of the advertiser, nor can we allow him to treat cases in our institute.—Yours, etc.,

CONSTANCIO COUTINHO,
B.Sc., B.Hy., L. M. & S.,
Medical Officer,
King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League,
Princess Street, Bombay.

(Continued from column 6.)

July 8.—The Gaud Saraswat C. C.
July 15.—The Chitrapur C. C.
July 22.—The New Hindoos C. C.
July 28.—The Bombay Young Cricketers.
Aug. 5.—The Sion Union C. C.
Aug. 11.—P. Y. H. C. Gymkhana.
Aug. 12.—The Deccan Gymkhana.
Aug. 19.—Prabhu Young Cricketers.
Aug. 26.—The Arya Bandhu C. C.
Sept. 2.—The Bombay Telga Cricketers.
Sept. 8.—The Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
Sept. 9.—The Diwadnya C. C.
Sept. 16.—The Sixteen Stars C. C.
Sept. 23.—Telgu Friends Union C. C.
Sept. 30.—Graduates v. Undergraduates.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

June 9.—Twasta Union C. C.
June 16.—Elphinstone H. S. C. C.
June 17.—Jolly C. C.
June 18.—Times of India C. C.
June 23.—St. Xavier's College Gymkhana.
June 24.—Friends Union C. C.
June 30.—New Imperial C. C.
July 1.—Gowd Saraswat C. C.
July 7.—B. B. & C. I. Ry. C. C.
July 8.—Young Zoroastrian C. C.
July 14.—Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
July 14.—Sydenham College Gymkhana.
July 15.—Islam Gymkhana.
July 15.—Arya Bandhu C. C.
July 21.—Elphinstone C. C.
July 22.—Baronet C. C.
July 28.—Ralli Brothers C. C.
July 29.—Parsi Gymkhana.
Aug. 3.—Baronet C. C.
Aug. 4.—B. B. & C. I. Ry. C. C.
Aug. 5.—Young Zoroastrian C. C.
Aug. 9.—Elphinstone C. C.
Aug. 11.—G. I. P. Ry. C. C.
Aug. 12.—P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana.
Aug. 18.—Bombay Gymkhana.
Aug. 19.—Parsi Gymkhana.
Aug. 25.—Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co.'s C. C.
Aug. 26.—Islam Gymkhana.
Aug. 28 and 29.—Poona Gymkhana.
Sept. 1.—G. I. P. Ry. C. C.
Sept. 2.—Bombay Young Cricketers.
Sept. 8.—Grant Medical College Gymkhana.
Sept. 22.—Ins. Luso Indiano C. C.
Sept. 23.—E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s C. C.
Sept. 27.—Bombay Gymkhana.
Sept. 29.—Wilson College Gymkhana.
Sept. 30.—Fort Vijaya C. C.
Oct. 6.—Lusitanian Sporting C. C.
Oct. 7.—Sixteen Stars C. C.
Oct. 13.—New Maharastra C. C.
Oct. 14.—The Telugu Young Cricketers.

POONA Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

June 9.—Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya.
June 10.—Union Cricket Club, Poona.
June 16.—National Cricket Club.
June 17.—Recreation C. C.
June 23.—The Aryan Cricket Club.
June 24.—S. N. C. C.
June 24.—Jolly Cricket Club.
June 30.—Poona High School.
July 1.—Fergusson College.
July 7.—Union Cricket Club (Kirkee).
July 8.—Deccan Gymkhana.
July 14.—Datta Prasadik C. C. (Kirkee).
July 15.—College of Engineering.
July 21.—New English School.
July 22.—The Sixteen Stars Cricket Club.
July 28.—The Prabuh Young Cricketers.
July 29.—Military Accounts C. C.
Aug. 2 and 3.—Poona Gymkhana.
Aug. 4.—Fergusson College.
Aug. 5.—Young Telegues, Bombay.
Aug. 9.—Parsee Gymkhana, Bombay.
Aug. 11.—Bombay Gymkhana.
Aug. 11.—Radiant Cricket Club.
Aug. 12.—P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay.
Aug. 18.—Elphinstone C. C. Bombay.
Aug. 18.—New Jolly Young Cricket Club.
Aug. 19.—Agricultural College.
Aug. 25.—College of Engineering.
Aug. 26.—Bombay Young Cricketers.
Sept. 1 and 2.—Veterinary College Gymkhana.
Sept. 8.—Deccan College.
Sept. 9.—Arya Bandhu C. C.
Sept. 16.—Friends Union C. C.
Sept. 23.—Fort Vijaya C. C.
Sept. 30.—Military Accounts C. C.
Oct. 6.—The New Maharashtra C. C.

RALLI BROTHERS C.C.

June 16.—Bombay Currency Office C. C.
June 23.—B. B. and C. I. Railway C. C.
June 30.—Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co.'s C. C.
July 7.—Eastern Telegraph C. C.
July 14.—G. I. P. Railway C. C.
July 21.—Instituto Luso-Indiano C. C.
July 28.—Hindoo Gymkhana.
Aug. 4.—Turner, Morrison and Co.'s C. C.
Aug. 11.—Tata, Sons and Co.'s (Indian Cement Co.) C. C.
Aug. 18.—National Bank of India C. C.
Aug. 25.—Sydenham College Gymkhana.
Sept. 1.—Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co.'s C. C. (Return).

THE NEW IMPERIAL C.C.

June 10.—Sixteen Stars Cricket Club.
June 16.—Bombay Young Cricketer's Club.
June 17.—New Maharashtra Cricket Club.
June 18.—P. J. New Shiwaji Cricket Club.
June 23.—Wilson High School Cricket Club.
June 24.—Catholic Gymkhana.
June 30.—P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.
July 1.—Telga Friends' Union C. Club.
July 7.—Sir J. J. School of Arts Gymkhana.
July 8.—New Hindu Cricket Club.
July 18.—Friends' Union C. Club (Thana).
July 22.—New Friends' Union Cricket Club.
July 28.—New Nagpada Anveria C. Club.
July 29.—Arya Bandhoo Cricket Club.
Aug. 2.—G. I. P. Ry. Atheletic C. Club.
Aug. 4.—Byculla Fire Brigade C. Club.
Aug. 5.—Fort Vijaya Cricket Club.
Aug. 9.—Chitrapur Cricket Club.
Aug. 12.—Arya Bandhoo C. Club (Return).
Aug. 18.—Wilson College Gymkhana.
Aug. 25.—G. I. P. Ry. Atheletic C. C. (Return).
Aug. 26.—Veterinary College Gymkhana.
Sept. 1.—Byculla Fire Brigade C. C. (Return).
Sept. 9.—Twasta Kasar Cricket Club.
Sept. 16.—Parakh Cricket Club.
Sept. 23.—New Nagpada C. Club (Return).

BARONET CRICKET CLUB.

June 17.—Dr. Pavri v. Kanga.
June 24.—Parsi Gymkhana.
June 30.—Bombay Gymkhana.
July 1.—Islam Gymkhana.
July 8.—Parsi Gymkhana.
July 15.—Gowd Saraswat.
July 22.—Hindoo Gymkhana.
July 29.—Young Zoroastrian C. Club.
Aug. 3.—Hindoo Gymkhana.
Aug. 5.—Friends Union.
Aug. 12.—The Bombay Young Cricketers.
Aug. 19.—Friends Union.
Aug. 25.—Parsi Colts Match.
Sept. 2.—Islam Gymkhana.

THE NEW FRIENDS' UNION C.C.

June 3.—Islam Gymkhana.
June 10.—New Maharashtra C. C. (Dadar).
June 17.—Young Friends' Union C. C.
June 23.—B. B. and C. I. Ry. C. C. (B).
June 24.—Darwadnya Cricket Club.
July 1.—Radiant Cricket Club.
July 8.—Sixteen Stars Cricket Club.
July 14.—Wilson High School C. C.
July 15.—New Century Cricket Club.
July 22.—New Imperial Cricket Club.
July 29.—Bombay Telgu Cricketers.
Aug. 5.—Friends' Union C. C., Thana.
Aug. 12.—Dadar Bhandarwada C. C.
Aug. 19.—Telgu Young Cricketers.
Aug. 26.—Telgu Friends' Union C. C.
Sept. 2.—Bombay Jewish Sporting Club.
Sept. 9.—Friends' Union C. C., Thana.
Sept. 15.—Arya Bandhu Cricket Club.
Sept. 16.—Chanda Seniya Kayastha Prabhu Cricket Club.
Sept. 22.—New Hindu Cricket Club.
Sept. 30.—Chitrapur Cricket Club.

THE RADIANT C. C.

June 24.—The Twasta Kasar C. C.
July 1.—The New Friends Union C. C.

(Continued in column 5.)

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Bombay, 6th June, 1917.

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NOTICE.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Gaekwar Sugar Works and Distillery Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Barge Messrs, Carnac Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June 1917, at 12-30 p.m., (S. T.), to confirm the resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 9th June, 1917:

1. That the Agency and Secretaryship be and is transferred hereby to Messrs. Kelavkar and Co. on the same terms as before.
2. Messrs. Kelavkar & Co. be and are hereby authorised to obtain immediately from Messrs. Padamjee & Co. this Co.'s Books of accounts, Share Certificate Books, Directors and General Body's meetings minute books, vouchers, correspondence files &c. and should Messrs. Padamjee & Co. fail to comply with the demand Messrs. Kelavkar & Co., are at liberty to take legal steps to compel compliance.

For self K. A. GHASWALLA & Co.
KELAVKAR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th June, 1917.

NICHOLSON
DENTIST
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Indian War Loan

Closes on Friday, 15th June.

WE'VE THREE MORE DAYS TO SHOW THE WORLD
WHAT BOMBAY FOLK CAN DO
EACH ONE OF US, BOTH GREAT AND SMALL.
NOW READER—UP TO YOU!

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, June 13 1917.

IMPERIAL DELHI!

We described yesterday the tenour of the Executive policy that is being pursued by the present Chief Commissioner of Delhi. If one thing is more clear than another it is that Mr. Hailey may, with advantage to himself and to the community, be transferred to some other place. It is sufficiently known that so long as Lord Hardinge remained Viceroy of India his presence and influence assisted the Chief Commissioner of Delhi to moderate his ardour. Under Lord Chelmsford he has shown increasing signs of autocratic irresponsibility. An official who cheerfully announces to a deputation of women that he happens "to hold the handle of the knife,"—as though he were engaged in a Corsican vendetta rather than in administering a British province!—who proclaims with undisguised petulance that he has "no time for argument" and that "no amount of argument would convince him," and who airily dismisses a matter of the highest public interest in the words: "It does not matter whether it is right or wrong, that is not the question; it is the opinion I have,"—is hardly the fittest man at the present time to be left in supreme charge of an important province like that of Delhi. Apart from these general aspects of Mr. Hailey's Chief Commissionership, however, it is necessary to give the widest publicity to the recent case of the Indraprastha Hindu Girls High School in Delhi. The scandal is very fresh, and as there are elements in it of a dangerous innovation in the way of official punishment of entirely blameless educational institutions, it is necessary that public opinion should firmly resist the attempted coercion.

The Indraprastha Girls' School was founded in 1904 with two lower primary classes only. Last year the school was raised to the status of a High School, and students are being now prepared for the Matriculation Examination of the Punjab University and some for joining the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi. It has 350 girls on its rolls, and had, until the unhappy difference with the Chief Commissioner arose, been in receipt of the Municipal grant-in-aid which, including scholarships from the Provincial Funds, amounted to about Rs. 420 a month. The school by all accounts has been not only an efficient, but in some respects, a model institution. The late Lady Hardinge, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the Gaekwar of Baroda, Lady Maclagan and other distinguished and competent persons have testified their appreciation of its work, and its annual reports have shown uniformly good work. Neither the Chief Commissioner, nor any other official, we may add, has at any time adversely criticised the school, its work, or its discipline. Yet because the Committee of the School declined to carry out the Chief Commissioner's arbitrary and peremptory order,—they were given two days to decide,—to dismiss their trusted and experienced Lady Superintendent, Mr. Hailey promptly stopped the grant and also the payment of the scholarship money which happened at the time to be two months overdue! This may appear incredible, but more was to follow. The affiliation of the School to the Punjab University which was pending was stopped,—although such recognition, according to the Punjab Education Code, depends alone upon the academical standard of the institution, and has nothing to do with any other consideration. Technically, however, the withdrawl of the grant-in-aid automatically made the school an "unrecognised" one, on which ground the Chief Inspectress of Schools, Delhi, was unable to proceed with the affiliation of the institution. For the same pretence of being an "unrecognised" institution, the students of the Indraprastha School, which is the largest girls' school in Delhi, has been deprived of the permission to visit the Delhi Fort Gardens one evening in the week which they shared, until they fell victims to the Chief Commissioner's wrath, with the other girls' school in Delhi. All this would be hard to beat for petty vindictiveness. But even so, the tale of melancholy meanness is not yet exhausted. The persecution of the students of the Indraprastha School is apparently to be systematic. "Bar-at Law," whose letter appeared in our issue of yesterday, has described how the girls belonging to the institution were debarred from participating in the fete to school-children that had been organised on the occasion of the King-Emperor's birthday! On former occasions, our correspondent says, the Indraprastha School used to be included in the list of those participating in the entertainment. But this year, as our correspondent indignantly remarks, "the organisers of the fete, who pretended to get up an *unofficial* show, deliberately omitted the little girls from their list thereby indicating their sense of loyalty to the officials just above them rather than the King-Emperor from whose birthday celebrations they decided to exclude the innocent and unfortunate little victims of their autocratic wrath." Our correspondent further says that when one of the organisers of the fete was asked to account for the omission he said "he had the order of the Deputy Commissioner in black and white"! Such is the lofty spirit and exalted statesmanship that are permitted to be at work, of all places, in the capital of the Indian Empire to-day! It is only a sign and an index of much else that is happening throughout the country. And the official seat of the Viceroy of India is Delhi.

We shall conclude with one or two words of advice to the leaders of Indian opinion in Delhi. It is clear from the facts set forth in our correspondent's communications that toadyism is rampant in Delhi. It could perhaps have hardly been otherwise, considering the temper and temperament of the Chief Commissioner who has long been installed over her destinies. But the time has come when all the decent citizens should combine and organise their forces with a view to save the fair name of their city from being besmirched at the hands of the large tribe of flunkeys and tuft-hunters that has come into being in the congenial atmosphere of Mr. Hailey's headquarters. It is essential in the interests of the country as a whole that the public life of its capital City should be abreast of its most progressive impulses. Delhi, by her present position no less than her past associations, should be a centre of patriotic activity rather than a stagnant backwater. But in order to achieve the end we have suggested, men of light and leading,—Hindus and Mahomedans alike,—will have to bestir themselves. In any case we trust the citizens of Delhi will make it a point of honour to ensure that the Indraprastha Hindu Girls' School does not go under. If that happens they will have earned a lasting public disgrace.

A ONE-SIDED COMMITTEE.

The Government of Behar and Orissa have now appointed a Committee of Enquiry into the relations between landlord and tenant in the Champaran District, "including all disputes arising out of the manufacture and cultivation of indigo." It would have been more satisfactory to have had an enquiry confined to the issue between the indigo planters and their tenants, the cause of the trouble which has directly led to the necessity for the appointment of the Committee. The general question of the relations between landlord and tenant could have been left to another enquiry. The brief history of the troubles arising out of the relations between the planters and their tenants which is given by the local Government in their resolution appointing the Committee is a painful record, as it stands, of official ineptitude and failure to grasp a chronic evil and deal with it firmly and impartially. The troubles in the Champaran District have been notorious almost since time immemorial, but the Government of Bengal first and later the Government of Behar have repeatedly, whenever the matter has grown too acute to be ignored, shirked the adoption of a bold course. When the riots of 1908 forced Sir Edward Baker's Government to depute an officer to enquire into the whole question, they appointed Mr. Gourlay, who made a report dealing adversely with the treatment of the ryots by the planters and making certain recommendations for the amelioration of the conditions. Those recommendations, we believe, were never carried out. Sir Edward Baker's method of dealing with them was to submit them to a conference presided over by himself and attended by officials and representatives of the planters; there was no representation of the ryots and, in the circumstances, it was hardly likely that the revised conditions, which the Planters Association was graciously pleased to accept, would bring about any permanent improvement in the state of affairs. The result of the labours of this one-sided conference, anyway, was that in 1912 fresh troubles broke out. A strong agitation went on for some time and numerous petitions and memorials were presented to Government, who, however, characteristically decided to await the settlement operations which were about to be undertaken. The settlement operations were begun in the cold weather of 1913 and the final report is not yet ready. In the meanwhile in April, 1915, a resolution was moved in the Provincial Council asking for a mixed committee of enquiry into the complaints of the ryots, which had again produced an acute crisis. Again the Government refused to listen to the obviously reasonable, on the ground that the settlement officers were engaged in collecting all the material necessary. A great point is made in the Resolution just issued of the fact that twelve non-official members voted against this motion, but that is not surprising considering that most of them are connected with the landed interest. However that may be, it was a blunder not to deal with the matter there and then on lines independent of the settlement operations. All that the Government have got by waiting has been an agitation which has attracted the attention of all India, and which has forced them to anticipate the final report of the settlement operations, on the very eve of its completion, by the appointment of such an enquiry as they refused to accept more than two years ago. It cannot be said even now that they have displayed discrimination or fairness in the constitution of the body they have appointed. It is to consist of two local officials, two landlords and Mr Ghandi, with an official chairman and an official secretary. Such a body it seems to us is heavily overweighted in favour of the landlord's interests, and unless Mr. Gandhi succeeds in achieving an unheard of miracle in converting this prejudiced body to a reasonable view of the ryots grievances, it is likely to carry things to a no more successful end than Sir Edward Baker's Conference of 1908. What was wanted was a committee composed of men totally unconnected either with the interests of the landlords or ryots and free from any preconceived views on the question, before which the case on both sides, as well as the official view, could have been heard and impartially considered. The official record in the past has not been such as to encourage the belief that the ryots' case will be treated with adequate sympathy and fairness by anyone on the Committee that has been appointed except Mr. Gandhi. We trust that it may not be so. But it cannot be denied that the Committee possesses all the elements of disputation and disagreement, with a strong bias in favour of the planters. This is a great pity, because a report which fails to remove the reasonable grievances of the ryots,—and that there are reasonable grievances is admitted,—once and for all, will inevitably produce fresh trouble.

Notes of the Day.

A Healthy Retort.

It is a pity that there are not more leaders in India who have the courage to speak with the boldness and uncompromising independence of Sir Subramania Iyer. Sir Subramania is no longer able to take an active and strenuous part in political life, but he reminds us that before he was raised to the Bench he was a Congressman and that to him Home Rule, which is what—no matter how we call it—the Congress after all stands for, is no new thing. He goes on to say,

> I believe and have long believed that its early establishment is vital for the welfare of the country and the stability of the Empire and that it is therefore necessary to carry on a constitutional and educative agitation, for it was ordered by the Congress at its last session. Believing thus I gladly accepted the honorary presidentship of the Home Rule for India League. . . . . I cannot retrace my steps. I will not resign my office even if the League be declared unlawful. I am ready to face any penalties which may follow on my decision.

"I will discharge my duty," concludes Sir Subramania, "and I call upon you my countrymen to do the same." That is the sort of healthy retort that is wanted in reply to such utterances as that of Lord Pentland, though for our part we utterly decline to believe that any Government in this country will be permitted to declare lawful and constitutional propaganda to be unlawful.

The Irish Convention.

So far as can be judged the proposed constitution of the Irish Convention is such as should command the confidence of the Irish people and lead to some definite result, if that is possible under any circumstances, having regard to the irreconcilability of the positions that have to be modified into reconciliation. The fact that Mr. Devlin, who presumably spoke in the absence of Mr. John Redmond, expressed the hope of all that the Convention would succeed may be taken as meaning that the constitution proposed by the Government is accepted by the Irish Party, and though it is not stated that anything was said on the Unionist side, it may also be presumed that something *would* have been said if the composition of the Convention were disapproved by the Ulsterites, the Southern Irish Unionists or the English Unionists. It will be noticed, also, that Mr. Devlin made an appeal for the release of the Sinn Fein prisoners as a preliminary to the Convention, but Reuter does not tell us what was the answer of the Premier, who went on to pay an eloquent tribute to the memory of the Irish leader's brother, one of the most lovable men in British politics whose voluntary service with the Army and sacrifice for the cause for which the Empire is fighting, forms one of the finest pages in Irish history.

The Macdonald Mission.

The situation that has arisen in connection with the proposed visit of Messrs. Ramsay Macdonald and Jowett to Petrograd is extraordinary. The Government decided to grant them passports on the ground that they had no desire that it should be said or thought that they wished any section of opinion in England to be deprived of an opportunity of making its views known to the Russian people. Then, however, the Trade Unions intervene and the Sailors' and Firemen's Union refuse to allow Messrs. Macdonald and Jowett to sail in any vessel, the crews of which they control, which means they cannot sail at all. A great meeting assembles in Trafalgar Square to protest against the proposed delegation and a telegram is read from the branch of the Union at a seaport announcing that "We hold Macdonald and Jowett prisoners." The result is that the two Labour Leaders, who are so gravely out of joint with their fellow-labourites, have been compelled to return to London. Whether they will ultimately be allowed to sail now depends on the vote of the Trade Unions. If they can gain the support of half-a-million out of three-and-a-half million organised workers they will be allowed to go to Petrograd. The Trafalgar Square meeting passed a resolution repudiating the claim of Messrs. Macdonald and Jowett to represent British Labour and affirming the determination of British citizenship to wage war until German militarism has been destroyed.

The Kaiser and His Cook.

The "Strand" this month gives a few recollections by Mr. Mumford, who was for some years head cook, on the Kaiser's racing yacht the Meteor. We learn that "cherry tart" is the Kaiser's favourite sweet and he rarely altered the menu sent up. He was, as a rule, abstemious and simple. Here is how Mr. Mumford got the third-class, Order of the Crown and very instructive it is as to how people get into the Honours list. "One day, we were cruising. I served up a dish of minced beef with a decorated border of mashed potatoes. Meeting me on deck after luncheon the Kaiser beamingly asked me for the recipe and said 'I must have that on the Hohenzollern and at the Castle.' As a mark of his appreciation he, therefore, conferred on me the Order of the Crown (third-class) which was pinned on my breast by Baron Zenden, Chief of the Marine Cabinet, at Berlin, in his Majesty's presence." He afterwards got the Order of the Red Eagle (third-class). Mr. Mumford only once heard the Kaiser joke. He had an English racing skipper and one day when he went aboard the Meteor, he said, "Well, Parker, everything all right?" "Yes, your Majesty, but I should like a few more hands for hauling the mainsail." "A few more hands eh? Then you will have to use your feet." Here the Kaiser turned to his courtiers and chuckled and they all chuckled including Parker.

The Last Impression.

In June 1914, the Kaiser had opened the new locks at the entrance of the Kiel Canal. The Elbe regatta was on and the Kaiser was at Kiel when the news of the death of the Archduke arrived. Here is Mr. Mumford's account: "We were out racing in the Meteor, with the Kaiser on board. The Emperor appeared to be in particularly good spirits when the steam pinnace of the Hohenzollern was seen to be making for the yacht. As she came nearer, those on board the pinnace signalled us to heave-to, and as the tiny craft drew alongside, Admiral von Muller, Chief of the Marine Cabinet, boarded the Meteor, and, in a state of marked agitation, promptly handed a telegram to the Kaiser. With feverish haste the Emperor tore the envelope open, and as he perused the contents he turned ghastly. The untoward incident of the yacht being instantly pulled up had brought most of us on deck to witness what subsequently proved to be an event of world-historic importance. The Kaiser, as he held the fateful telegram in his trembling hand, immediately summoned his Staff, with whom he entered into animated converse. I shall never forget that moment. "*Der Tag*" had dawned at last! The day that had so long been yearned for, if not actually planned: war—grim war—for which Germany had for years secretly prepared, was at length to be. From the ashen countenance of the Kaiser gleamed eyes ablaze with awful consequence. This was my last, and strongest, impression of the Emperor of the Huns."

Housing Problem Among Bombay Jains.

The high rate of mortality prevailing among Jains not only in this Presidency, but in other provinces as well has been noted by more than one Census Commissioner of recent times, though no satisfactory explanation has been forthcoming of the phenomenon. The Jains form a comparatively small community, but it cannot be that they are a decadent race. Commercially as well as intellectually they are progressive enough. The Jains as a community are shrewd businessmen and there is no need to demonstrate that they are progressive enough in the commercial field. But, as we have said, the community, especially those resident in cities like Bombay, seem to suffer from a rather serious handicap, viz., a high death-rate. In Bombay, where the general death-rate was about 24.17, that among Jains was as high as 43.50 during the year ended 31st March, 1916. Whatever the true nature of the causes contributing to this regrettable fact, there is no denying that the better housing of Jains in Bombay than what obtains among them would contribute materially to bring down the death-rate. We are in full sympathy with the movement that has been started with a view to establish one or more sanatoria in Bombay for the benefit of poor and middle class Jain families, who, at present, have to live in unhealthy chawls. Sister communities like those of Bhatias and Kopoles have their sanataria and pious and philanthropic Jain sethias and sethianis might very well deflect a portion of their proverbial charity to the provision of sanatoria in and out of Bombay for the benefit of the members of the Jain caste.

ITALY CAPTURES AGNELLO PASS.

BRITISH PROGRESS SOUTH-EAST OF MESSINES.

TWO ENEMY SEAPLANES DESTROYED.

POSITION ON BELGIAN FRONT.

ONE OF ACTIVE ARTILLERY DUELLING.

ADVANTAGE ON OUR SIDE.

COST OF SHELLS AT VIMY RIDGE AND MESSINES.

PERFECT COORDINATION WITH TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. June 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires that the situation along the front of the first little bit of Belgium retrieved since 1914 remains one of active artillery duelling. The enemy has brought up a number of fresh guns, and is regrouping his heavy guns. We are doing the same, but we now have the advantage of position.

It is estimated that the taking of the Vimy Ridge cost five million shells, and the taking of Messines six million.

New pattern tanks were called on to do a little in the battle on the 7th, but they certainly manoeuvred in a more perfect co-ordination with the movement of the troops than ever before.

BRITISH PROGRESS SOUTH-EAST OF MESSINES.

FURTHER GROUND GAINED NEAR LAPOTTERIE FARM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m June 12.

A British communiqué says we continued to progress south-eastward of Messines. We captured the enemy's trench system on Monday morning in the neighbourhood of the Lapotterie farm on a front of about a mile. During the day we gained further ground in this area and captured seven field guns and some prisoners.

EXTENSION OF BRITISH ARTILLERY FIRING.

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 12.

A German communiqué this afternoon reports that intense British artillery firing is spreading from Ypres.

PERFECT EXAMPLE OF TEAMWORK.

AMAZING REPORTS OF AIR FIGHTING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., June 13.

Mr. Beach Thomas wiring from Headquarters, says:—The most interesting sights of all that is left on the battlefield are old German observation posts. Especially near Ypres they dominate our old positions and show how complete was the nakedness exposed to the enemy. How we held Ypres all these years, is a miracle. The battle was a perfect example of teamwork. There were few single feats among the infantry, but some amazing reports have been received regarding air fighting. A British airman found himself with a number of craft on both sides. He tried a spinning dive, but fell eight thousand feet before he could straighten his machine. When he was two thousand feet from the ground he saw two German planes in succession tumble past, having been shot down. Then, as he began to climb, a third Hun plane hurtling down almost fell on top of him.

RECIPROCAL BOMBARDING ON FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd 8 a.m., June 12.

A French communiqué says, there was considerable reciprocal cannonading north of Somme and in the region of Cerny.

DEATH OF EARL OF HADDINGTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 12.

The death is announced of the Earl of Haddington.

DEATH OF DR C. HERMANN ETHE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 12.

The death is announced of Doctor C. Hermann Ethe whose employment under the India Office was recently discussed in the House of Commons.

ITALY'S SUCCESSES.

COMPLEX DEFENCES ON ASIAGO DESTROYED.

AGNELLO PASS CARRIED.

ATTACKS NEAR CASTAGNAVIZZA REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 12.

An Italian communique says our artillery destroyed the enemy's complex defences at several points on the Asiago plateau.

Our infantry attacked during a violent storm in the direction of Mouts Zebio and Forno, carried the Agnello pass, captured nearly the whole of Mont Ortigara and took 512 prisoners.

The Italians also repulsed enemy attacks southward of Castagnavizza taking prisoners.

PATROL DRIFTER SINKS TWO ENEMY SEAPLANES.

OCCUPANTS TAKEN PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 12.

The Admiralty announces that a Dover patrol drifter to-day engaged five enemy seaplanes and destroyed two, taking their occupants prisoners. The remaining seaplanes escaped.

5 ENEMY SEAPLANES TACKLED, 2 DESTROYED.

DRIFTER COMMANDED BY LIEUT. H. BELL-IRVING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., June 13.

It is officially notified that Lieut. H. Bell-Irving, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, commanded the drifter which tackled the five enemy seaplanes and destroyed two. It is noteworthy that this is the first time in the war that it has been officially recorded that a fishing-vessel has successfully attacked aeroplanes. It is unofficially reported that the five seaplanes were would-be raiders, who were thus intercepted and scattered. This is another example of unceasing vigilance and daring inspiring all branches of service.

AVERAGE WAR EXPENDITURE.

£7,884,000 A DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. June 12.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that the daily average expenditure of all sorts during the first nine weeks of the financial year was £7,884,000 sterling. He hoped that the rate of expenditure would decrease.

THESSALIAN HARVEST.

GOVERNMENT TO SECURE ITS CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 12.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that steps were being taken to secure the control of the Thessalian harvest.

He hoped to be able to make a statement regarding the Government's policy towards Greece very shortly.

SETTLEMENT OF GREEK QUESTION.

RADICAL RESOLUTIONS IN PREPARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., June 12.

A telegram from Athens says that radical resolutions appear to be in the course of preparation for the settlement of the Greek question.

M. Jonnart, formerly French Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has been appointed High Commissioner for the Allies in Greece, has arrived at Salamis and proceeded to Salonika to consult M. Sarrail and M. Venezelos.

THE EXPLOSION AT MESSINES RIDGE.

HOW WHOLE AREA WAS ELABORATELY MINED.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF TERRIFIC CRASH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. June 12.

The whole story of the great explosion before the British offensive against the Messines ridge remains to be told, but an indication of the elaborateness of preparations and the immensity of the scheme is given by a French correspondent at the British Headquarters. He says that nearly a year ago, a demand was made of the coalfields around Newcastle and Cardiff, for a few hundred expert miners, skilled at digging and in the art of explosions. They worked for about six months at digging for a length of two kilometres under the slopes of a ridge in nineteen mine chambers, under nineteen of the enemy's most formidable, cemented and armed fortresses. A gallery for advancing had to be dug for 140 metres, and quadrangular pits similar to the cage of a lift were constructed and crammed with high explosives. Electric wires which were to cause the fatal spark in one second were ready at the end of the last winter.

Hence since January the first-line German troops have been living unconsciously above a sleeping inferno. The correspondent adds that the convulsion was like a supernatural cataclysm; it wrecked the hill, filled up marshes, changed the wood into a lake, and changed the history of two years and the geography of two centuries. The mines upon exploding did not make deep craters like those at Pozieres, they hurled violently towards the sky great masses of earth which fell back slowly in showers on the trenches and garrison fortresses, and converted an enormous area into a cemetry. For hours after the attack, repeated dull sounds came from the earth below. In some cases Germans were dug out half suffocated, and since then soldiers are listening between the crash of shells for the cries of frightened humanity coming from the underworld.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S MISSION TO AMERICA.

FOR REVISING AND CO-ORDINATING DEPARTMENTAL MISSION'S WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 12.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question regarding Lord Northcliffe's mission to America, Lord Robert Cecil stated, that in order to co-operate fully with the Government of the United States in the conduct of the war, several missions representing a number of government departments had been for some time in America, and it was necessary, that there should be someone at the head of these missions, to revise and co-ordinate their work. Lord Northcliffe had undertaken this task which was not in any sense diplomatic.

NEW YORK, June 11.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 12.

Lord Northcliffe has arrived at an Atlantic port.

CANADIAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, June 12.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., June 12.

The Canadian political situation is most interesting in view of Quebec's opposition to Conscription and the resignation of Mr. Patenaude, Secretary of State. The latter announcement caused a sensation. Hence the galleries of the Commons were crowded to hear Sir Robert Borden introduce and explain the Conscription Bill. The latter provides for reinforcements not exceeding one hundred thousand by selective system. Three tribunals will make the selection. The first composed of two persons of each locality, one chosen by the county judge and the other by the Board of Selection appointed by Parliament. This tribunal will decide the exemptions. The second tribunal is an appeal body designated by the Chief Justice of each province. The third tribunal is also an appeal body consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, who will also determine the conditions of appeal. Those exempt will be in practically the same position as men exempted in Great Britain. Reinforcements will be called to colours in ten classes according to age, beginning at twenty and ending at forty-five.

MR. MACDONALD'S VISIT TO PETROGRAD.

CLAIM TO REPRESENT LABOUR REPUDIATED.

BRITISH CITIZENS DETERMINED TO CONTINUE WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., June 12.

In the course of yesterday's meeting in Trafalgar Square, Mr. Havelock Wilson said that the Seamen's and Firemen's Union was circularising other Unions with a view to obtaining their opinions regarding the sailors action. There were three and half million organised workers in Great Britain and if it found that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald represented even half a million the Union would be satisfied, and he would be permitted to proceed. Otherwise the delegates would never be allowed to leave England. The London Press would be invited to count votes. The Union had received a telegram from the Dutch Seamen's Union declaring it would not carry peace delegates and the Scandinavian Unions had wired their full approbation.

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution deploring the issue of passports to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Jowett, repudiating their claim to represent British Labour and affirming the determination of British citizenship to wage war until German militarism had been destroyed and guarantees secured for the British and the Allies. It was further resolved to send a telegram to the Prime Minister requesting the cancellation of passports.

MR. MACDONALD ARRIVES IN LONDON.

Messrs. Macdonald and Jowett have returned to London.

Replying in the Commons on the motion in favour of the cancellation of their passports Mr. Bonar Law pointed out the unwisdom of such a step.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LATER.

WARNING OF A NATIONAL STRIKE.

The predicament of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Jowett continues, to arouse a great interest.

Captain Tupper of the Seamen's and Fireman's Union States that he warned the Premier that the naval crew was put on board the ship on which the delegates wished to sail, or if a destroyer was used to convoy delegates, there would be a national strike of seamen on the following day.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, President of the Union, states that the delegates have been trying to leave by another port which was warned by telegraph and pickets were posted. It transpires that when the ship on which the delegates meant to sail left, a Labour member of the Commons Mr. Roberts remained behind also although he was not boycotted.

LATER

PASSPORTS PRESSED TO BE WITHDRAWN.

In the House of Commons, yesterday evening Mr. Terrell moved the adjournment and pressed the Government to cancel Mr. Macdonald's and Mr. Jowett's passports as they did not represent any substantial body of English opinion.

Mr Wardle on behalf of the Labour members pointed out that they were not going as representing British Labour. They could not injure Great Britain and might help her. He refused to believe that they would give advice in favour of separate peace.

MR. BONAR LAW ON INADVISABILITY OF THE STEP.

Mr. Bonar Law replying said that it was necessary for the House to throw itself into the atmosphere in Petrograd. He believed that the final issue of the war depended upon Russia's attitude. If the delegates were not allowed to proceed the Russians would say that Russia was asked to continue war for England's sake and that the English were afraid to allow a small minority to express their view. Mr. Bonar Law believed that the Russian Government intended to use Russia in the fight on behalf of our cause for which we were all fighting. Therefore, we should try to make their path easy and meet their request that representatives of all classes of Labour adherents should proceed to Petrograd. Messrs. Buchanan and Henderson as men on the spot had impressed on the Government the strong inadvisability of refusing passports. The British Government had weighed all considerations and had concluded that in the interests of the prosecution of the war it would be unwise to refuse our Russian Ally's request.

15,000 RAILWAYMEN.

RELEASED FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., June 13.

"The Times" understands that at the end of last week fifteen thousand railwaymen were released for military service. There has been some friction, but owing to the give and take spirit there is no doubt that the full quota of railwaymen can be furnished towards half a million fresh troops demanded by the end of July.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

PREMIER ON ITS COMPOSITION.

TOUCHING REFERENCE TO LATE MAJOR REDMOND.

HIS LAST APPEAL IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 12.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Lloyd George announced the composition of the Irish Convention. He stated that the Government had sought to secure the representatives of everyday life in Ireland, and they had invited the County Councils and the Borough Councils to send their chairmen; urban district councils would be invited to select two representatives, and churches would be represented by four Catholic Bishops, the Archbishop of Dublin and Doctor John Irwin, Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly. In addition, the Chairman of the Chambers of Commerce of Dublin, Belfast and Cork would be invited and there would be five representatives of the Irish labour interests. Mr. Redmond and Sir John Lonsdale would be asked to select five representatives of their Parties, Mr. O'Brien two of his followers, the Irish Peers two and the Unionists of South Ireland five, while five places would be reserved for the Sinn Feiners. The Government would nominate from among the leading Irishmen of all sections fifteen members of the Convention, the total number of which would be 101. The Government would prefer that the Convention should nominate its own Chairman but was prepared to nominate a chairman and submit his name to the King for approval.

LATE MAJOR REDMOND.

After Mr. Devlin had asked the Premier as a preliminary to the Convention, which he said all hoped would succeed, to announce the release of the Sinn Fein prisoners, Mr. Lloyd George expressed the deep sense of loss pervading the House at the death of Major Redmond, one of its best known, oldest and best loved members. The Premier said he could not adequately express the sorrow they must feel at the fall of this lovable and chivalrous figure. Although above the military age Major Redmond voluntarily sought perils and privations with cheerful courage. They would never forget the appeal he made on his last appearance in the House of Commons. He had taken part in some of the bloodiest battles of the war and looked worn and aged with privations that his years unfitted him to bear, and none could have challenged him if he had claimed that he had done his share. Major Redmond, above all, was an Irish patriot. Ireland's greatest opportunity to win liberty for herself was by fighting side by side with Britain in the great world struggle for freedom. It was for Ireland he gave his life. Mr. Lloyd George quoted Mr. Redmond's last speech and recalled that he was carried tenderly and reverently from the battlefield by the Ulster soldiers on an Ulster ambulance. Mr. Lloyd George said that the appeal he had just read came to them all from the grave on the frontier of the land which Redmond gave his life to liberte.

PROTESTANT PRIMATE OF IRELAND INVITED TO JOIN,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., June 12.

The Protestant Primate of Ireland is also among those invited to join the Irish Convention.

CHINESE SITUATION AT A STANDSTILL.

CONDITIONS OF GEN. CHANGSUN'S MEDIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, June 11.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., June 13.

General Changhsun whom the President summoned to Peking arrived at Tientsin and sent a body-guard of two thousand troops to Peking. He now says he will come to Peking and mediate on certain conditions including the immediate dissolution of Parliament which the President has hitherto firmly refused. The situation is, practically at a standstill.

ALLIED WAR AIMS.

CONCUR WITH RUSSIA'S PROCLAMATION.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO RUSSIAN NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 12.

His Majesty's Government's reply to the Russian Note regarding the Allied war aims states that they heartily concur in the sentiment of the Proclamation to the Russian people, which declared that Free Russia did not purpose to dominate other peoples, or deprive them of their national patrimony, or forcibly to occupy foreign territory.

The reply proceeds:—Great Britain did not enter the war as a war of conquest and are not continuing for any such object. Their purpose was at the outset to defend the existence and enforce respect for international engagements. Another object has now been added, the liberation of populations oppressed by alien tyranny. The Government heartily rejoice at Free Russia's intention of liberating Poland, not only Poland which the old Russian autocracy ruled, but equally that within the Germanic Empires. The British Democracy wish Russia God-speed in this enterprise. Beyond everything we must seek a settlement which will secure happiness and contentment of peoples and take away all legitimate causes for future war. The British Government heartily endorse the Russian acceptance and approval of principles laid down in Dr. Wilson's historic message to the Congress. There are aims for which the British peoples are fighting and they are principles by which their war policy is and will be guided. The British Government believe that broadly speaking, agreements between the Allies are conformable to these standards, but if the Russian Government desire they with the Allies are quite ready to examine and if necessary, revise these agreements.

KING GRANTS FREE PARDON TO LT. CAMERON.

OWING TO VALUABLE SERVICES DURING WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. June 12.

It is stated that the King had granted a free pardon, in consequence of his valuable services during the war, to Lieutenant Cameron. He and his wife were each sentenced to three years' penal servitude at Edinburgh in June 1911 for fraud in connection with a pearl nevklace.

TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

REPORTED SANCTION OF APPOINTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, June 12.

The "Pioneer" says that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a Trade Commissioner for India in London, with an Indian assistant and the official announcement on the subject may shortly be expected.

The Trade Commissioner will devote special attention to questions relating to the development of Indo-British trade.

PRISONER'S SUICIDE IN LOCK-UP.

A CALCUTTA SENSATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 12.

Yesterday evening the Coroner held an inquest on the body of Debendra Lal Kanjilal, son of a Vakil of the High Court, who was found dead in the police lock-up with his neck tied to a bar with one end of his cloth. Considerable local interest had been created over this case, as it was suspected that the deceased came by his death by foul means while detained in the lock-up. The Police Surgeon deposed that death was due to asphyxia from suicidal hanging. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BY ZEPPELIN TO BAGDAD.

MUNITIONS CARRIED TO CONSTANTINOPLE

Remarkable stories of the past, present, and prospective activities of the Zeppelin are told in the New York *Tribune* by Mr. Carl W. Ackerman, who has spent two war years in Germany.

Mr. Ackerman quotes an Austrian captain commanding a Zeppelin for the statement that the German gas-bags have flown from Namur, Belgium, where there is a base, to Constantinople, and also from Constantinople to Bagdad.

"Near Bagdad," said the captain, "the Germans were building a Zeppelin base for an attack on the Suez Canal—a scheme to which General Maude's success has, of course, put a period.

Constantinople, according to the writer, would be in the hands of England and France to-day were it not for Germany's Zeppelins, which carried munition-machinery and powder from Temesvar to Constantinople when the Turkish capital would otherwise have had to surrender.

CHAMPARAN LABOUR TROUBLES.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS COMMISSION.

ITS PERSONNEL AND SCOPE OF ENQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

BANKIPORE June 11.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa have to-day issued a resolution regarding the appointment of a committee to enquire into the relations between landlord and tenant in Champaran District (Bihar), including all disputes arising out of manufacture and cultivation of indigo. The committee, which is fully representative, is appointed with the approval of the Government of India and consists of the following:—

President, Mr. F. G. Sly, Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Members:—Mr. L. C. Adams, I.C.S., Legal Remembrancer, Bihar and Orissa, the Hon. Raja Harihar Prashad Narayan Singh, a landlord, the Hon. Mr. D. J. Reid, a member of the planting community, Mr. G. Rainy, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, who had been in Champaran District formerly, and Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

Secretary:—Mr. F. L. Tanner I.C.S., Settlement Officer, South Bihar. Mr. Tanner, it may be stated, was Subdivisional Officer of Bettiah when indigo riots broke out in that Sub-division in 1908.

The Committee's duty will also be to examine evidence on these subjects already available, supplementing it by such further inquiry, local and otherwise, as they may consider desirable and to report their conclusions to Government stating the measures they recommend in order to remove any abuse or grievances which they may find to exist. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council has left a free hand to the Committee as to the procedure they will adopt in arriving at the facts. The Committee will assemble about the 15th of July and will, it is hoped, complete their labours within three months.

HISTORY OF LABOUR TROUBLES.

The resolution appointing this Committee says:—On various occasions during the past fifty years the relations of landlords and tenants and the circumstances attending the growing of indigo in the Champaran District have been the cause of considerable anxiety. The conditions under which indigo was cultivated when the industry was flourishing required readjustment when it declined simultaneously with a general rise in the prices of food grains and it was partly on this account and partly owing to other local causes that the disturbances broke out in certain indigo concerns in 1908. Mr. Gourlay was deputed by the Government of Bengal to investigate the causes of the disturbances and his report and recommendations were considered at a series of conferences presided over by Sir Edward Baker and attended by the local officers of Government and representatives of the Bihar Planters' Association. As the result of these discussions revised conditions for the cultivation of indigo, calculated to remove the grievances of the raiyats, were accepted by the Bihar Planters' Association.

FRESH AGITATION.

In 1912 fresh agitation arose connected not so much with the conditions under which indigo was grown, as with the action of certain factories which were reducing their indigo manufacture and taking agreements from their tenants for the payment in lieu of indigo cultivation of a lump sum in temporarily leased villages or of an increase of rent in villages under permanent lease. Numerous petitions on this subject were presented from time to time to the local officers and to Government and petitions were at the same time filed by raiyats of villages in the north of the Bettiah sub-division, in which indigo had never been grown, complaining of the levy of *abwab* or illegal additions to the rent by their lease-holders, both Indian and European. The issues raised by all these petitions related primarily to rent and tenancy conditions and as the revision settlement of the district was about to be undertaken, in the course of which the relations existing between landlords and tenants would come under detailed examination, it was thought advisable to await the report of the settlement officers before passing orders on the petitions. The revision settlement was started in the cold weather of 1913. On the 7th April, 1915, a resolution was moved in the local Legislative Council, asking for the appointment of a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the complaints of the raiyats and to suggest remedies. It was negatived by a large majority, including 12 out of the 16 non-official members of the Council present, on the ground that the appointment of such a committee at that stage was unnecessary as the settlement officers were engaged in the collection of all the materials required for the decision of the questions at issue and an additional enquiry of the nature proposed would merely have the effect of further exasperating the relations of landlords and tenants, which were already feeling the strain of the settlement operations.

NEED OF A GENERAL ENQUIRY.

The settlement operations have now been completed in the northern portion of the district and are approaching completion in the remainder and a mass of evidence regarding agricultural conditions and the relations between landlords and tenants has been collected. A preliminary report on the complaints of the tenants in the leased villages in the north of the Bettiah subdivision, in which no indigo is grown, has been received and action has already been taken to prohibit the levy of illegal cesses and in the case of the Bettiah Raj to review the terms of the leases on which the villages concerned are held. As regards the complaints of the raiyats in other parts of the district, the final report of the settlement officers has not yet been received, but recent events have again brought into prominence the whole question of the relations between landlords and tenants and in particular the taking of agreements from the raiyat for compensation or for enhanced rent in return for the abandonment of indigo cultivation. In these circumstances and in deference to representations which have been received from various quarters, that the time has come when an enquiry by a joint body of officials and non-officials might materially assist the Local Government in coming to a decision on the problems which have arisen, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has decided without waiting for the final report of the settlement operations to refer the questions at issue to a committee of enquiry on which all interests concerned will be represented.

The resolution then gives the names of the Committee stated above and the duties assigned to it.

TEA GARDEN COOLIES SENTENCED,

ALLEGED RIOTING AND ASSAULT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

The Deputy Commissioner of Tezpur, yesterday, convicted eight coolies of Majulighar Tea Garden of rioting and assaulting Mr. Brett, engineer of the same garden. Each of the accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AT DINAJPUR.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

(From our Correspondent.)

DINAJPUR, June 12.

The case against the five political suspects was resumed to-day before Mr. A. J. Halifax, District Magistrate.

Deputy Superintendent Saratsasi Datta deposed about the facts leading to the arrest of accused, Manindra.

Mr. Hebendramayumdar said that the accused Manohar Pain and Gurudas Datta ere introduced to him by Assiaranjan. Manohar agreed to pay witness Rs. 6 per month for taking food in witness's house. Both Manohar and Gurudas took meals at his house at different periods. Gurudas also stayed with him for about a month and a half when he was private tutor to the son of Mr. Mandadulal Dhar.

Sub-Inspector Azizar Rahiman of Naban proved 22 items of articles seized in the house of a political suspect, Amulya Sarkar which includes a pamphlet containing the details of the *modus operandi* of the anarchists.

Nolini Modumdar, Inspector, Calcutta Police, proved the search list of 119/4, Upper Circular Road, also a photo a map, a blotting with an impression.

HOW GEN. SEELY'S SON FELL.

An officer writing from the front on the death of Second-Lieutenant Frank R. Seely, eldest son of Brigadier-General Seely, late Secretary for War, says: "He was bringing his company up to the front line just won from the enemy. He told his men to lie down, and he went forward to find a good place for them. With his happy, smiling face he shouted to them. 'Now don't mistake me for a German when I come back to fetch you.' 'No fear, sir,' they shouted back.

"Soon after he was hit by shrapnel in the chest near the heart. He would not let the stretcher-bearers carry him at first, and insisted on walking to the dressing station for some distance, but the wound was mortal and he soon passed away. He set a great example to us all, meeting death with a happy smile at the head of his men with his face to the enemy."—*Daily Mail.*

Sir Rabinrdanath Tagore

(His Life, Personality and Genius by Mr. K. S. Ramasamy Sastry, B.A., B.L., with a Foreword by Mr. J. C. Rollo—340 pages, cloth bound. Price Rs. 3. Concession rate to Students Rs. 2/8. Published by GANESH & Co., Madras).

Tagore has been, is, and will ever be, inexpressibly dear to us, because in his sweet accents it is our own Bharata Matha that speaks to us, Her beloved children; he has revealed to us our lost manhood and our true divinity; and because of his immortal works, his self-sacrificing devotion to our beloved and holy land, and the shining example of his life, a new day of glory—glory of dream and glory of achievement—is dawning over India and we feel with an inexpressible vividness, passionateness and rapture that

"We are ancients of the earth,
"And in the morning of the times."

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LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

SENTENCES ON THE ACCUSED.

LALCHAND TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 12.

The Special Tribunal consisting of Mr. G. A. Barron, I.C.S., president, Mr. S. Wilberforce, I.C.S., and Rai Bahadur Sham Das, retired Public Prosecutor, has to-day disposed of what is probably the last of the conspiracy cases.

Lalchand styled "Falat" (Falat meaning sky) who was a close associate of Ajit Singh, deportee and poet of the Bharatmata party has been sentenced under sections 121A and 124A I.B.C. to transportation for life.

Bur Singh and Piara Lal are sentenced to transportation for ten years.

Ghulam Hussain, alias Mohd Hussain, to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine, while Gurdial Singh, the fifth and the last accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine. All the accused were residents of Lahore.

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST SOLDIERS.

Mr. Marcosson, who contributes the following character sketch of America's foremost soldier to the "Daily Mail" is a distinguished American journalist, who is peculiarly equipped to write of General Wood for the reason that just before leaving New York he completed a biography of the distinguished American soldier. He has also been associated with General Wood in the great American preparedness movement.

It is quite possible that the active Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in the field will be Major-General Leonard Wood, although he has incurred President Wilson's displeasure.

He is America's foremost fighting man, with a self-made career as romantic as that of any of the great captains of capital. He is not even a graduate of West Point, the American Sandhurst, for he worked his way up from obscurity to eminence. He is the Yankee prototype of your own gallant General Sir William Robertson. Leonard Wood is the son of a New England country doctor and a lineal descendant of the first white child born after the landing of the Mayflower. He always loved the open and was intended for the Navy.

He graduated in medicine, however, from Harvard University, and after practising a year in Boston passed an examination for what is known as a contract surgeon in the United States Army. This means that he had to serve without a commission until a vacancy occurred in the Medical Corps.

About that time—it was the middle of the 'eighties—the South-Wesern American border was alive wih hostile Apache Indians under the command of Geronimo, a notorious chief. They had instituted a reign of terror that extended into Mexico. Wood was sent out to join Captain H. W. Lawton, who had been ordered to capture Geronimo "dead or alive." With a picked command of forty seasoned cavalrymen they began a pursuit that lasted intermittently for nearly two years, and which extended over rough, wild country abounding in deserts and difficult mountain passes.

Food had to be carried by mule packtrain; scouting parties were forced to live for weeks on what game they could shoot. The net result was that Geronimo was brought back captive with the then Lieutenant Wood riding alongside his pony.

REBUILDER OF CUBA.

After three or four more years of Indian campaigning in the west, Wood was signed to Washington, where he became White House surgeon, first to President Cleveland and then to his successor, William Mc. Kinley. Here he met Theodore Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy. They were both Harvard men, both hardy athletes, and they became bosom friends. Washington life irked Wood so much that he decided to quit the Army and try sheep-ranching in the west. He had written out his resignation when the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana Harbour, and the United States declared war against Spain. For two men now conspicuous in American public life this war meant much, because it started Roosevelt on the road to the Presidency and it put Wood into the gallery of military fame.

Unprepared America flew to arms. Amid all the confusion of raising a volunteer army one concrete example of swift and efficient order stood out—the organisation of the Rough Riders—a cavalry regiment with Wood as colonel and Roosevelt as lieutenant-colonel. It was the most picturesque command that ever fought under the American flag, for it included millionarie bankers, college professors, "cowpunchers," and soldiers of fortune generally. They were part of the first expeditionary force to Cuba. Wood led his men in the Las Guasimas and San Juan fights. For noteworthy gallantry he was promoted to be brigadier-general in the field. When Santiago surrendered he became Military Governor of the district.

I can give you no better illustration of General Wood's many-sidedness than to tell what he did in Cuba. After the siege Santiago was a pest-hole reeking with disease; the dead and dying were everywhere. Wood made it clean and sanitary; he used the disinfectant instead of the sword. But he was strong when occasion required. He walked about accompanied by one aide-de-camp. Once his office in an old casino was stormed by angry Spaniards. He rushed to the door armed only with a riding crop. Raising it above his head he shouted in excellent Spanish, "I will kill the first man who approaches." The crowd dispersed.

Wood built streets and sewers, set up schools and hospitals, established a fiscal and transportation system. His most distinguished work, however, related to yellow fever, long the bane of Cuba. He instigated and encouraged the historic researches of Dr. Reed—an army surgeon—which proved for the first time that the dread disease was carried by mosquitoes. It enabled him to wipe out the plague. Subsequently Wood was made Governor-General of Cuba, and he achieved for the whole island what he had accomplished on a smaller scale at Santiago. At forty he was a major-general.

PROPHET OF PREPAREDNESS.

Meanwhile Roosevelt had become President. Wood wanted active service, so he was sent to the Philippines to become Governor of the province of Mindanao, where he duplicated his constructive Cuban work, but with a different material. Instead of cunning Cubans, he had to deal with fierce and bloodthirsty Moros—fanatics like the Dervishes that Kitchener fought in Egypt. Many of them were cannibals and head-hunters. He was in the field for two years, but he broke the rule of the barbarian, instituted law and order, and made the country peaceful and prosperous. His last post in the Philippines was as commander of our whole Far Eastern military department, when he reorganised the whole system of coast defences and brought the native army to a higher state of perfection.

General Wood returned to the United States to become Chief of Staff. He now launched his great campaign for preparedness which makes him full brother to the lamented Earl Roberts. They had a kindred experience, for Wood eloquently preached National Service, and his creed, at the start, had scant hearing—even abuse. But like the intrepid "Bobs" he stuck to the task. Under his direction the first extensive summer army manoeuvres were held in America. He brigaded the Militia with Regular troops and brought about a considerable efficiency among the Territorials. He is the father of the so-called Plattsburgh movement which led to the establishment of citizen training camps every summer throughout the United States to train a reserve force of officers. He also created the plan for student training camps, in which boys between 13 and 17 get military instruction under the direction of Regular officers during their holidays. For the past two years General Wood has been Commander of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York City. This is the prize post of the American Home Service, and it has supervision, among other things, of the fortifications of New York Harbour.

At 58 General Wood is at the very prime of his efficiency and looks every inch "the first-class fighting man."

THE "PATRIKA" ON TRIAL.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

MESSRS. JACKSON AND NORTON FOR DEFENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

At the High Court, yesterday, a special bench consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Woodroffe, Mukerjee, Chitty and Fletcher were engaged in hearing the rule issued on the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" to show cause why the directors, manager, and printer of the paper should not be committed for alleged contempt of Court.

Mr. Jackson, who represented Babu Motilal Ghose, at first raised the question of jurisdiction. If it was taken in criminal jurisdiction, he said, he claimed all the advantages and disadvantages of a criminal trial. He wanted to know under what jurisdiction their lordships were trying the case. If it was a criminal matter there was no legal evidence of any kind connecting his client with this publication. Counsel then dealt with the articles and stated the circumstances before the decision of the appeals. In the Improvement Trust cases one case was decided by Justices Mukerjee and Cumming and the writer said that there was a rumour that the Trust wanted to have a different bench to try the other cases and the writer suggested that an Indian judge should sit on that bench. Counsel next said that the rumour further said that the Trust wanted to remove a particular judge of the Bench and the writer wanted to contradict it.

Chief Justice:—I should think that the tradition of this Court is such that every body should know that, and it requires no contradiction.

Mr. Jackson:—I know of one case in which a particular judge was removed during the hearing of the Purnea Case at the instance of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Chief Justice:—That is not at present. It is absolutely impossible now to get a court of one's own liking. If there is any such rumour it should be treated with contempt and should not be published.

Mr. Jackson then read the articles and said that the writer had perfect faith in the Chief Justice and there was no contempt.

Mr. Norton who represented the printer submitted that this was not contempt of Court. Secondly, even if it was so, it was not desirable to deal with the matter in a summary way, and thirdly very little portion of the moral guilt was attributed to his client. After explaining the two articles he said if it was held to be contempt, he offered apology to all the judges on behalf of his client. Mr. Norton had not concluded when the Court rose.

LORD PENTLAND'S SPEECH.

SIR S. SUBRAMANIA IYER'S REPLY.

HOME RULE VITAL FOR COUNTRY'S WELFARE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 12.

Sir S. Subramania Iyer in a letter to the Press replying to Lord Pentland's speech says:—"Before I was raised to the Bench, I was a congressman and to me Home Rule is no new thing. I believe and have long believed that its early establishment is vital for the welfare of the country and the stability of the Empire and that it is therefore necessary to carry on a constitutional and educative agitation, for it was ordered by the Congress at its last session. Believing thus I gladly accepted the honorary presidentship of the Home Rule for India League, honorary only because my health forbids active and strenuous work. I cannot retrace my steps. I will not resign my office even if the League be declared unlawful. I am ready to face any penalties which may follow on my decision. In the words of the Congress, in the reconstruction of the Empire after the war, to defend Home Rule, is to me a civic duty and this duty I will discharge. I call on you my countrymen to do the same."

THE TWO REPUBLICS.

FRENCHMEN IN U. S. CONGRESS.

The United States Senate paid a spectacular tribute to M. Viviani, Marshal Joffre, and Admiral Chocheprat on May day. Time and again writes the "Daily Telegraph's" New York correspondent, the historic Chamber, where demonstrations are taboo, fairly shook with cheers and handclapping. At one time the shouts of "Joffre! Joffre!" brought the famous soldier of the Marne to his feet to respond, in a thunderous voice. "Vivent les Etats Unis!" and again, in ringing tones, M. Viviani predicted "magnificent victory for democracy with the help of the glorious country in which you live."

A hundred years ago Lafayette, who helped Washington to win the War of Independence, visited the American Senate, but the records tell of no such story as that enacted there on May day. From the time that M. Viviani, on the arm of Senator Hitchock, entered the Chamber, followed by Marshal Joffre, accompanied by Senator Lodge, the applause was continuous and at times deafening. One of the first to begin and the last to stop was Senator La Follotte, the chief opponent of the entrance by the United States into the Great War.

Vice-President Marshall welcomed the Frenchmen. "The Senate of the United States has pleasure and honuour in receiving and welcoming these distinguished visitors," he said. "We had the glorious honour of receiving Lafayette; nearly 100 years afterwards it is a pleasure and honour to welcome the former Premieir of the French Government and a Marshal of France." The Senate arose, and, with the galeries, boomed its applause. Immediately afterwards the Senate adjourned and filled by the visitors, shaking their hands.

M. Viviani, speaking in French, which few understood, but whose oratory was so impressive that frequently he was interrupted by applause, paid a glowing tribute to the country which had joined the other democracies of the world, and spoke of the duties before it. "Never before," said M. Viviani, "have I been in your hospitable country, but I realise with you that America, equally with France, is dedicated to liberty, equality, and justice. For these things we fight, we live, we die. And militarism is the enemy we seek to subdue."

M. Viviani paid a tribute to the women of France, and predicted that the women of Aremica would show the same brave spirit. He thanked America for her bond issue to help the Allies, spoke of the passage of the Army Bill, and predicted that American troops soon would be fighting side by side with Frenchmen. When he concluded the applause was deafening. Deeply moved, he shifted from foot to foot, and his knuckles turned white as he gripped the edge of the Vice-President's table. The Vice-President arose, and to hide the visitor's embarrassment, said: "As we said 'Hail,' so now we say 'Farewell. God grant you His blessings.'"

Then the real storm broke; the cries in the galleries mingled with the tremendous applause of the Senators and Representatives who packed the floor, and above the noise rose shouts of "Joffre!" The great soldier rose, his face flushed with emotion. Somewhat excitedly, he did something he has not done here before; he spoke English brokenly. He said: "I do not speak the English," and he shouted, "Vivent les Etats Unis," which started the tumult all over again.

Dr. George Emerson Brewer, and the Columbia University Presbyterian Hospital Unit, of New York, of which he is the head, have been selected by the War Department to go to Europe as part of the contingent of 1,000 surgeons of the Regular Army and the Army Medical Reserve Corps, which are to be sent there, as announced by the War Department. Three other American units have been selected for service in Europe. They are the St. Louis Unit, under Dr. Frederick Murphy; the Harvard University Unit, under Dr. Harvey Cushing; and the Pennsylvania Unit, under Dr. Richard J. Harte.

I understand that the Harvard and Pennsylvania Units are virtually complete for service in all details. The personnel of the Pennsylvania Unit comprises twenty-five doctors, fifty nurses, forty aids to nurses, who have had hospital training, and 150 male attendants, including stretcher bearers, ambulance drivers, mechanics, cooks, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians. The arrangements to date do not contemplate the despatch of lady doctors, and the services of these, it is understood, can more satisfactorily be used at home to replace male absentees. I understand that New York City alone stands ready to furnish at least half of the 1,000 surgeons going to Europe for service.

TRAGIC END OF A POLITICAL PRISONER.

CONFINEMENT WITHOUT TRIAL IN RANGOON.

DEVELOPS CONSUMPTION AND DIES.

BURMA GOVERNMENT EXPLAINS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 12.

The following press note was issued yesterday:—

Local Government has seen in "New India" of the 25th May, 1917, an article entitled "A Tragedy," relating to one Chandi Charan Nag, a native of Upalata in Bengal, who was confined in the Rangoon Central Jail and afterwards died at his home in Bengal. Local Government thinks it desirable to issue the following statement of facts:—

Chandi Charan Nag was arrested at Rangoon on the 5th October, 1915, and on 7th October Local Government made an order under Ingress Into India Ordinance, 1914, directing his detention in the Rangoon Central Jail. This order was made as it was considered necessary to keep Chandi Charan Nag in confinement while an enquiry was being made into his character and antecedents. In January, 1916, the Local Government, having received a petition from Chandi Charan Nag's father asking for information regarding his son's condition, called for a report on Chandi Charan Nag's state of health. The Superintendent of the Jail reported on February 2nd, 1916, that Chandi Charan Nag had been under treatment in the jail hospital and had lost weight, but was then convalescent and unless some unforeseen circumstance should arise he was likely to make good recovery. Local Government informed Chandi Charan Nag's father of this and told him that his son's release could not be ordered at that time, but that a further communication would be made to him shortly.

Meanwhile, the enquiry into Chandi Charan Nag's antecedents had been completed and the facts were reported to the Government of Bengal, who were asked whether Chandi Charan Nag might be allowed to proceed to his native place, as it was not considered desirable to allow him to remain at liberty in Burma. On 24th February the Superintendent of Jail, Rangoon, reported that Chandi Charan Nag was progressing less favourably and tubercular consumption was suspected. Local Government telegraphed this information to the Government of Bengal and on the 3rd March received a reply that Chandi Charan Nag might be sent to Calcutta. An order directing Chandi Charan Nag's release from jail and despatch to his home in Bengal was then issued and his father was informed, but the Superintendent of Jail at Rangoon then reported that Chandi Charan Nag's health had still further deteriorated so as to render him unfit to travel to India and recommended that he be released in Rangoon and admitted to the Rangoon General Hospital. On the same day the order directing Chandi Charan Nag's despatch to Calcutta was suspended and he was released from jail and made over to his father, by whom he was taken to the Rangoon General Hospital for treatment. On the 20th April, the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, having received the report from Medical Superintendent, General Hospital, that Chandi Charan was fit to travel, recommended that he should be sent to his home by a steamer leaving Rangoon for Calcutta on the 25th April and this arrangement was sanctioned by Local Government and carried into effect. It appears that Chandi Charan Nag died about nine months later.

"NEW INDIA'S" ALLEGATIONS.

If in the article in the "New India" it is alleged that the local Government's order directing confinement of Chandi Charan Nag was based on his father's answers to questions, the answers being mistranslated into English by the officer of Rangoon police, that is not correct. There was nothing in the father's statement as recorded by the police which could be used against the son. It is alleged that the father refused information regarding his son. It is true that the father was not allowed to interview the son in jail, but all information regarding the son's health was given to the father.

It is further alleged that the police removed Chandi Charan Nag from Rangoon General Hospital prematurely and failed to give the father sufficient notice so that proper arrangements could not be made for the son's clothing and comfort on the journey. Chandi Charan Nag's removal was ordered with the concurrence of the Medical Superintendent of the hospital and the father received several days' notice beforehand and was warned to be in readiness. His son was taken to him on the way to the steamer.

OPPY AND QUEANT.

AMONG THE AUSTRALIANS TO THE SOUTH.

WITHIN SIGHT OF DOUAI.

The greatest German effort in the struggle north of the Scarpe was against our new positions between Gavrelle and Arleux. Infantry reinforcements brought up to Oppy during the night tried repeatedly to throw us well back of the wood which lies between the captured enemy trenches and the village, and these attempts resulted several times in close-quarter fighting, says the "Manchester Guardian's" war correspondent.

Continued sunshine and clear atmosphere again gave us admirable observation of all German movements on the plain of Douai, while the enemy, deprived of equal advantages, could only bombard blindly and guess as to our dispositions. Our observers never had a better opportunity of following every detail of a great battle. Douai itself is so distinct that every building, spire, and tower can be seen without glasses, and all the villages dotting the intervening level country on both sides of the Drocourt-Queant trench line are commanded by a mere sweep of the telescope.

The net result of the hard fighting is a British gain on both sides of the Scarpe. A local attack this morning north of Monchy yielded some prisoners and more German trenches, while other prisoners were taken around Gavrelle. The enemy attempts to retake Arleux failed, although the neighbouring village of Fresnoy, which is still in German hands, is full of machine-gunners, and several sorties, were made under their cover by detachments of infantry. There has been no diminution in the determination of the enemy to hang on to the remaining fragments of the Oppy line as long as possible, and the heavy losses already incurred in this effort have not yet affected his resistance.

All this fighting is solely to gain time. As long as fresh German troops can be brought up the British gunners are content. They will regret the inevitable day when the enemy can no longer continue this losing game, but is forced to find new cover.

UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN POUNDING.

Although the German divisions around the Scarpe are bearing the brunt of the present heavy fighting, their comrades holding the southern flank of this battle front, between Bapaume and Cambrai, have not been allowed to eat the bread of idleness. "The terrible Australians," as one Bavarian survivor of the Lagnicourt raid describes them, keep their opponents in a state of constant feverish unrest. They are constantly pounded by artillery and shocked by unpleasant surprises. Smoke shells and sharpnel are showered on their new Hindenburg defences between doses of ordinary high explosive. They cannot stir from the shelter of their dug-outs or move through the fields behind these much-advertised trenches without breasting a storm which has but few lulls.

I asked officers who accompanied me to this part of our front south of Queant whether the enemy attempted to counter this almost incessant bombardment. "He gets at least ten times as much as he gives us," was the reply; "on occasions when he loses his temper and tries to be really nasty he gets twenty times as much."

We are facing the strongest part of the Hindenburg line at Queant and Bullecourt where the German heavy batteries lie in deep, well-protected pits, designed as part of the new permanent defences. Yet they husband their ammunition and fire sparingly. We know that the Berman Staff has repeatedly warned the artillery of the necessity for economy. They must save guns as well as shell, and while one sector of the front is involved in a life-and-death struggle the others are forced to sit in comparative quietude under the punishment of the British batteries, unable to respond to our challenge or to deluge the country behind our trenches with explosive, as they did a year ago.

AN ANZAC TRAP.

Since a raid into Lagnicourt which cost the enemy between two and three thousand men, he has been content to keep his infantry under cover. I saw many evidences of that decisive defeat in the shallow valley behind the ruins of Lagnicourt. They had swept in columns out of their trenches in front of Queant; that village was in plain view from where I stood. It may be thought that the Australians were routed by the sudden descent of such a heavy force.

"It takes more than a rush of Huns to shake them," said an officer who had witnessed the successful conclusion of this episode. "When they saw that the Germans might get as far as the guns they fell back but although they had not time to dress they did not forget the most important thing. They retreated in their shirts, but carried the breech-blocks of their guns.

"Less than three hours later the intruders were trying to get back to their own trenches through the openings in the wire. Our batteries never did finer shooting. They had each opening ranged almost to an inch, and as successive parties of terrorised Germans were ordered through by their officers they disappeared in bursts of black smoke. Those who bolted in other directions were caught in the uncut wire."

Some of these Australians—still clad only in their shirts—lay on the damp ground killing Germans for an hour afterwards.

"Cold!" repeated one of them when questioned by an officer; "I would go without trousers for the rest of my life for another chance like this."

The occupants of Queant have had bitter experience of the Anzacs since they were first driven out of Lagnicourt into the Hindenburg trench. The Australians dashed up the ridge into the village wiith such impetus that many Germans were caught before they realised that their adversaries were within striking distance. One officer who got into the main street after the first wave told me that he found two of them lying dead in front of the canteen. They had just come out each with a bottle of beer in his hand, and had been struck down before they had time to drop the bottles and pick up their rifles.

74 PRISONERS TO ONE SOLDIER.

I heard yesterday of a young English private who took 74 prisoners in the fighting around Fontaine-lez-Croisilles last week. He was seen coming across the battlefield at the head of a column of very meek Prussians—the only British soldier anywhere near them.

He was little more than a child, said my informant, and an officer who could hardly believe the evidence of his own eyes stopped him and asked him where he was going. "Taking my prisoners back, sir," he answered. "How in the world did you do it?" asked the officer.

"Well, sir," the soldier answered, "I went up to the dugout just as this German officer" (pointing to a dusty, hatless, wholly disgusted Prussian lieutenant behind him) "was coming up the step. I said to him, 'Do you speak English,' and he said. 'A little.' I said, 'Call your men up,' and when I counted them there were 73, sir."

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INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

EX-SEAMAN FINED FOR FAILING TO REGISTER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Superintendent Sullivan in charge of the Registration Department, Bombay, charged Mr. F. Klein with failing to register his name on or before the 2nd March, in contravention of the Registration Ordinance.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused is a European British subject and resided at Apollo Bunder. The accused was ordinarily resident in Bombay, but had not yet registered himself at all. He left his last ship on the 1st January, 1917, and from the 1st of January to the 1st of March he was uninterruptedly resident in Bombay. It was incumbent on him to register.

The accused pleaded guilty, saying he admitted that he did not register before the 2nd March. He added he was a British subject and a European. He was a seaman out of employment. On the 2nd March he was in Bombay. He came to Bombay on the 11th February, 1917. He left his ship on the 1st February. He was second officer. He thought that as he was a seaman he had not to register. He was a Norwegian, but was a British subject as he was born in South Africa. He was ill and had undergone an operation last month. He was sorry for his omission.

The Magistrate said the evidence showed that the accused was a European British subject and was in Bombay from the 11th February, 1917. According to his own admission the accused had failed to register himself by the 2nd March, 1917. And even now he had not got himself registered. The accused had said he was a seaman though he was out of employment and that therefore he did not consider it necessary to get himself registered. He (the Magistrate) was convinced that the accused purposely shirked registration. On the evidence before him and on the accused's own plea, the Magistrate found the accused guilty, and convicted him. If the accused had any doubts he should have gone to the Registration Office to have them cleared.

Superintendent Sullivan said he had been asked by the military authorities to request the Court to inflict an exemplary punishment.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

HIGH COURT

MATRIMONIAL SUITS.

TWO UNHAPPY MARRIAGES.

(Before Mr. Justice Marten.)

Olive Florence Roberts ..... Petitioner

v.

Bertram Richard Roberts ..... Respondent.

In this case the petitioner prayed for a dissolution of marriage with the respondent on the ground of the respondent's adultery, cruelty and desertion.

In her petition she stated that she was married to the respondent on 15th of May, 1911, at the Church of Holy Name in Bombay. There were no children by the marriage. Shortly after the respondent treated the petitioner with great harshness and cruelty abusing her in coarse and insulting language, assaulting her with his fists and braces and kicking her. The petitioner then detailed several occasions on which she was assaulted by the respondent, saying that several times she was reconciled to him through the intervention of friends and relations.

In March 1914, the respondent again assaulted her with a tennis racquet and ordered her out of his house, whereupon she went to live with her mother. In April 1914, the respondent left Bombay for England, leaving the petitioner without any means of support. No correspondence passed between them except one letter from him to the petitioner dated 22nd October, 1914, in which he said that he would never take the petitioner back again, and confessed that he had committed adultery in England. The petitioner was informed and believed that on the 3rd of June, 1916, respondent and another woman stayed at Horrex's Hotel, Norfolk Street, Strand, London and passed as Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and occupied one bed-room.

Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne & Co. appeared for the petitioner.

The respondent did not appear.

The evidence of the petitioner, her mother, Mrs. Michael, and her step-father, Mr. Michael, was then taken.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in giving the judgment remarked that he was perfectly satisfied that the charge of cruelty against the respondent had been made out. His Lordship was also satisfied that after assault of March 1914, it was no longer safe for her to live with the respondent, having regard to the repeated assaults. On the other branch,—that is of adultery,—his Lordship observed that it gave rise to a question of evidence. The evidence put forward on that point amounted to a confession made by the respondent in two letters,—one to the petitioner and one to her solicitor, and this confession was corroborated by a bill of Horrex's Hotel saying that Mr. and Mrs. Roberts stayed at that hotel some date in 1916. It was clear that Mrs. Roberts mentioned there was not the petitioner, as the petitioner had not left India since 1914.

His Lordship then referred to the cases Williams v. Williams I P. D. 29 and Gatty v. Gatty 1907. Pr. D. 331 cited by the Advocate-General to show that the Court was in a proper case entitled to accept the evidence of confession of adultery and act upon it, even if there was no other evidence to corroborate it. His Lordship, after examining the cases, remarked that it was necessary to exercise great caution and to see that all grounds of suspicions were removed before the Court could act on the admissions oral or written of the parties. But that condition being satisfied the Court was entitled to act upon such evidence.

His Lordship passed a decree for dissolution of marriage on the grounds of respondent's adultery and cruelty, the question of alimony being left over to be dealt with later if necessary.

DECREE FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE PASSED.

Effie Copcutt ..... Petitioner

v.

Ernest Edward Copcutt ..... Respondent.

In this case also the petitioner prayed for dissolution of marriage with the respondent on the ground of his adultery and cruelty.

The petitioner was married to the respondent, who was an Assistant Surgeon in charge of medical stores at a hospital at Indore, on 17th April, 1911. They had one child born of the marriage, a son, who was born in 1913. The marriage from the very outset was a very happy one. Seven days after their marriage, her husband told her that he was very much in debt. About a month after when she asked her husband for some money for household expenses, he suggested that the petitioner should earn money from the Chiefs by having immoral relations with them. The petitioner then stated several occasions on which her husband assaulted her. On one occasion, he assaulted her with a dumb-bell, with which he was doing his exercise. In 1914, when she was living with her father,—the petitioner with her father went to the respondent's house. She waited outside at the gate, but her father went into the house and the respondent then confessed to her father that he had committed adultery with one Miss Kenneir, whom the petitioner knew and had introduced to her parents, and at the same time he handed over to her father three letters written by Miss Kenneir. Her father never told her about the confession, as the respondent had assured her father at the time of making the confession that his relations with Miss Kennier had been severed and he had done with her.

In September 1914, the petitioner heard that ther husband had been on terms of intimacy with Miss Kenneir. She spoke to her father about it and it was then that her father told her about the respondent's confession to him and also handed over to her the letters.

The respondent had gone to the front, but had returned from there in 1916, and had since been residing in Hyderabad (Sindh) at present.

Mr. Strangman appeared for the petitioner.

The respondent did not appear.

JUDGMENT.

The petitioner and her father having given their evidence, his Lordship in the course of his judgment remarked that he was perfectly satisfied that the charge of cruelty had been clearly made out. With regard to adultery, in the present case there was not the ordinary evidence given in Divorce Courts. In effect the evidence on the point in the present case depended on an oral confession made by the husband to the lady's father, corroborated by certain letters of the husband and also certain letters of the lady with whom the respondent was alleged to have committed adultery. After considering this evidence, his Lordship observed that he was perfectly satisfied that there was actual adultery between the respondent and Miss Kennoir.

QUESTION OF CONDONATION.

On the question of condonation, one or two technical points arose, namely, whether the alleged adultery was condoned by the petitioner going to reside with her husband at Ootacamund and living with him there as man and wife. There could be no condonation unless the party was fully aware of the facts and in the present case his Lordship was quite satisfied that the petitioner did not at the time know that there was actual adultery and he was also satisfied that her father at that time had not informed the petitioner about the respondent's confession. There was, therefore, no condonation. Even if there was, subsequent cruelty of the respondent revived the matrimonial offence.

CHILD TO BE RESTORED TO MOTHER.

His Lordship passed a decree "nisi" for dissolution of marriage with costs and ordered that the child should be given in the mother's custody.

GENERAL PETAIN.

HIS NEW POST.

The appointment of General Petain as Chief of the Staff of the Army, with headquarters in Paris, gives great satisfaction, says the Paris correspondent of "The Times."

There has been no one hitherto at this capital with duties and powers corresponding to those of Sir William Robertson, and the French War Council will now have at its disposal a general officer of high distinction, who will be the opposite number of our Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and will be able to advise upon all the serious military problems which present themselves for solution. It will no longer be necessary to recall the Commander-in-Chief on the Northern and North-Eastern fronts whenever competent military advice is needed, and the appointment is a logical consequence of the situation which has developed since the break up of the old Grand Quarter-General under Marshal Joffre. M. Painleve, who is gaining great credit from his able administration of the War Office, has done good service to his country and the cause by proposing General Petain for this most important post.

This great chief has raised himself by sheer talent, hard fighting, and great force of character from a regimental commander at the outbreak of the war to army group commander, and though the French Armies have a rare galaxy of talent at their disposal in the higher officers General Petain is by general consent the chief most fitted for the onerous duties now confided to him. He enjoys the entire confidence of the French Army. I am convinced that he will quickly win the same confidence from the comrade British Armies and their eminent commander. He has all the coolness and courage of his fellow-countrymen of Northern France, and he is peculiarly fitted to cope with the present situation, which demands prudence and patience from the British and French alike.

I have just returned from a visit to General Petain in Eastern France. I do not think that he will promise his Government the moon or that he is under any illusion about what can be done immediately with a practical equality of forces against the enemy. But he is a hard hitter, at his *etate de service* prove, and has surveyed with calm and with measure the situation in all the threatres of war.

He values highly the qualities of the British troops, and hopes that our people will learn to understand him. He sets great store upon American military support for France, and has taken this new factor fully into account.

If now he arrives, he owes it mainly, like General Robertson, to force of character and I do not think that he will allow himself to be turned from his purpose by any criticism or any opposition.

We must not expect miracles in presence of the practical equality of force on the Western front, but we shall learn to know General Petain better as time goes on, and I feel sure that the better we know him the better shall we appreciate his qualities as a soldier and a man.

UMRETH MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Umreth public is greatly obliged to you for your opening the columns of the "Chronicle" for the ventilation of its Municipal grievances. You will be glad to know that my last letter had the desireed effect in the proper quarters. The delusion of the members has been dispelled, as I find from the Agenda paper of the last General meeting that they have at last seen the necessity of electing a new President. Owing to some unforseen circumstances the matter has been postponed in the last meeting—9th instant. But, may I hope, that when it again comes before the meeting the members will make good use of the franchise and succeed in electing their own President notwithstanding the contra-influences that are said to be at work. It is sincerely desired that members should take a lesson from their past, experience and use proper judgment in voting for this or that candidate. There are still members in our Municipality, who, besides, being the residents of the place (and hence having some stake in the affairs of the town), are senior and consequently well aware of the local needs and rules and regulations of the Municipality. The claims of such should not be over-looked for a smile or a threat but must be preferred to those of sycophants and birds of passage.

2. I, now, draw the attention of the members to the illegality with reference to the post of their vice-president. Per Rule 5, Section 23 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, Mr. Laldas has already ceased to be the vice-president. He was absent "from the Municipal District in such manner as to be unable to perform his duties" as vice-president. It may be true that his leave may have been granted by the Municipality but the Act further requires "that such leave to a vice-president shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioner." Is this done? So far as my information goes, it has not been done. Under these circumstances the proceedings of the last meeting and any other act that has been done by him as vice-president, are illegal. I hope the members will lose no time in setting the matter right by electing a new vice-president. Amongst the members there are two Second Class Magistrates and three pleaders, (Mr. Laldas is a Government pleader and is one of them) and I hope they will see the truth of my contention before the matter is taken to the Court of Justice by some one affected by the act of Mr. Laldas in his doubtful capacity of vice-president. If this happens, members, please note who will bear the costs?

Sir, such is the state of our Local Self-Government under the kind control of official element. At present we have neither a President nor a vice-president, though the latter continues illegally to be as such.—Yours, etc.,

PERPLEXED.

Umreth 10th June, 1917.

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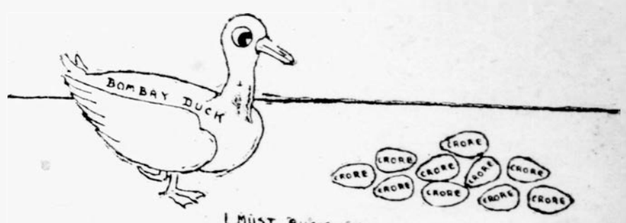

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THE CAMPAIGN IN EAST AFRICA.

TRANSPORT PROBLEMS.

SUPPLY TO OUR ADVANCING COLUMNS.

Undoubtedly the most difficult problem with which the British forces have had to contend throughout the campaign in East Africa, says a writer in the "Field," has been that of transport. Mountain ranges, swamps, rivers, and mile upon mile of desert, thickly covered with thron bush and practically waterless, had to be traversed. Roads, by courtesy so named, had to be cut and blasted, bridges built, and drifts dug to allow the passage of wheeled transport, and along those roads toiled a wonderous array of motors, ox-waggons, pack animals, and porters. As the main line of advance lay across the routes taken by the three railways, and linked the Uganda Railway in British East Africa with the Usambara and Central Railways in German East Africa comparatively little use could be made of those systems for any great distance, and even then only after the damage, done very thoroughly to the two last by the retreating Germans, had been made good. Not until after the British occupation of Dar-es-Salaam, the coastal terminus of the Central Railway, and the driving of the enemy forces south of this line could any shortening be effected of the eight hundred-mile line of communication by road and rail along which supplies had hitherto been coming.

THE MULE AND THE DONKEY.

Those who knew the country to be traversed had serious misgivings as to the wisdom of employing animals at all owing to the presence of the deadly tsetse fly, and how far their misgivings were borne out will be seen when statistics appear on the subject. Suffice it to say that our mounted contingent lost 40,000 horses in under six months, while the oxen for wheeled transport and the pack animals (mules and donkeys) suffered similarly heavy losses. The routes taken by our columns will be traceable for years to come by the bleaching bones of the animals sacrificed to the god of war. As the advance went on it became increasingly difficult and ultimately impossible to replace losses with trained animals, until by the time the Central Railway was reached animals had practically ceased to be used as a means of transport. The mules and donkeys, especially those belonging to the country, though by no means immune to infection, certainly suffered less than did either the horses or oxen. The Somali and Abyssinian breeds were those most favoured, and indeed they seemed to thrive on hard work and adverse conditions. Our Mounted Infantry riding on these hardy little beasts got through some astounding achievements in the way of trekking and endurance. But the mule is never a pleasant beast to have to deal with, while the donkey as a pack animal is perhaps even more trying. He will do wonders if kept moving but evinces a strong inclination to lie down whenever and wherever opportunity offers. As he is unable to regain his feet with his load on, it becomes necessary to unload him, stand him on his feet, and load him again before you can proceed, and while you are rendering similar assistance to his neighbour in all probability he will get tired of waiting and lie down again. It will thus be seen that having once halted it takes considerable time and unlimited patience to get a safari of some 200 donkeys on the move again.

Two forms of ox-drawn waggon were employed, namely, the large four-wheeled waggons commonly used in the Cape and drawn by eight span of oxen, and the two-wheeled Scotch cart drawn by a single span. The former answered admirably in open veld country or over ready-made roads, but the difficulty of avoiding obstacles when passing through bush or forest country was almost insurmountable. It was in such country that the lighter Scotch cart, with only two oxen to guide, proved its utility; but as its load is only about one sixth of that of trek waggon the number of carts required was enormous.

THE PORTER.

This brings us to the porter, by no means the least satisfactory form of transport, carrying in his woolly head a load of from 50lb to 60lb, and doing his eighteen to twenty miles a day. Unlike the ox or the ass the porter cannot be turned loose to graze, and this involves the carrying of food for his consumption. In other words, porters carrying food for troops require yet other porters to carry food for them, and so on till your safari reaches alarming proportions. They also suffer from thirst, but not more so than the troops they accompany. On the other hand, they require no roads to be made for them, save a little cutting of branches here and there and they can go where troops can go. This involves going where bullets fly should the enemy be encounttred unexpectedly, and the African porter engaged and paid to carry a load is apt to lose interest in that load and light out for the bush when things start to go bang, with the result that hours may be spent collecting porters and loads scattered over a square mile of bush after a chance encounter. On the other hand, cases have been known of porters taking the rifle and ammunition from a killed or wounded askari and carrying on in the firing line.

THE MOTOR-CAR.

The motor performed marvels in the campaign, but again necessitated the cutting of roads and removal of obstacles, while a few hours' rain rendered these roads impassable to motor traffic owing to the nature of the soil. Further, in a bush campaign, where silence was essential to success, the motor had an awkward and noisy way of advertising its presence to the enemy. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining spare parts the difficulty of effecting repair was great once a breakdown occurred. There often remained nothing for the luckless mechanic to do but abandon his lorry and walk to the nearest post, often some twenty miles distant, and there report. In the meantime it was quite possible that along would come the driver of a similar type of car, badly in need of some spare part in no way affected by the accident to the car abandoned by the road-side. Temptation would prove too great, and driver No. 2 would go on his way rejoicing, leaving the original car in an even worse plight than he found it. By the time six cars had passed and each driver appropriated some vital organ of which he stood in need, it can readily be imagined that what was left to meet the gaze of the original proprietor on his return resembled a motor-car in outline only. The lighter type of car proved itself of much greater efficiency over bad country than the heavier make but, as in the case of the trek waggons and Scotch carts, an enormous fleet was required to cope with the freight.

From the foregoing it will be seen that to keep our ever-advancing columns supplied with food and munitions involved enormous labour and forethought and though they often went hungry, having to live on the country for weeks on end, a country through which the Germans had retired before them, and from which they had removed all they could, it speaks volumes for all concerned that the enemy have been driven from their last stronghold in Africa into a no man's land towards the Portuguese border, never, be it hoped, to return.

NUNS STARVE IN ANTWERP.

BELGIUM'S MARTYRDOM.

Reuter's Agency has received the following information regarding the situation in Antwerp from a neutral of position who returned a few weeks ago from that city after residing there for many years:

"Strangly enough, the Germans seem to have made little or no attempt to rebuild and improve the fortifications of Antwerp, and everything goes to show that they do not, as many people imagine, propose to make great efforts to hold the city should the Allies ever attack it. All the German energy is turned to the Dutch frontier, for they have a terrible fear of invasion through Holland.

"As for the Germans themselves, we know for certain that they are in the greatest straits for food. The Germans in Belgium say so, and authenticated cases have occurred where many have fainted from hunger in the streets.

"For the Belgians, the situation becomes more appalling every day, and the middle classes, who are too proud to beg for their bread, are literally starving. Relief funds are called upon to assist some 7½ millions of people in Belgium, but, owing chiefly to the sinking of relief ships, the ration supplied is not enough to keep body and soul together. The only way in which the poorer classes can exist is by appealing to the generosity of the richer Belgians.

"The prices are ruinous—sugar costs 2s. a pound, meat 4s., and coffee 15s. It is obvious that only the very wealthy can afford these luxuries, which we used to consider as necessities. When I was in Brussels less than a month ago I had to pay more than 30s. a day for very ordinary comforts and food.

SPLENDID BELGIAN SPIRIT.

"The Belgian heroism and sufferings can never be overestimated, and all German efforts to break their spirit fail, and will fail. They are imprisoned for nothing at all—often a man is suddenly thrown into prison just because he is an influential man, and the Germans no longer take the trouble to trump up the least excuse for such treatment.

"The deportations are too tragic for words. Making a rough guess—for I have no figures on the subject—I should say that from 10,000 to 12,000 people have been deported from Antwerp alone. These unfortunates are ordered to sign contracts to work in Germany, and the few weaker-minded ones who agree to do so are given just enough food to enable them to work. As for those who refuse to sign they are absolutely starved, and are sent home when they are almost on the point of death. This is, unfortunately, no exaggeration, and I have myself seen many people repatriated who are so emaciated that they can hardly hope to survive.

"Once again I would emphasise the splendid courage of the Belgians. They are behind the scenes, and can tell how near to starvation Germany is—this gives them the courage to bear their misfortunes and to repulse all advances the Germans may make."

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Wishing you all success in the future, best wishes.

Yours faithfully,
L. L.
(A European Lady.)

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

BLIND GUNNERS KILL GERMANS.

"LIVING IN A HOLE AND FIRING FROM A MAP."

ENEMY DESPAIR.

Mr. Percival Phillips, the "Daily Express" Special Correspondent, writing in mail week said:—

The airmen and the artillery were the most active elements in the battle of Arras to-day. Infantry fighting has slackened again, the enemy having abandoned for a time at least his efforts to retake the lost ground north of the Scarpe.

The German losses in this region since Saturday (in mail week) have been so heavy that the necessity of avoiding further useless wastage must be very apparent to the higher command. A few minor efforts made by detachments of their infantry around Oppy and Arleux showed that our line had become even stronger, and nowhere did they obtain the slighest encouragement from these tentative thrusts.

NO WASTE OF SHELLS.

Meanwhile we shell the enemy emergency positions continually and exhaustively. Visibility could not be better, and our perfect command of all the approaches to the German lines in front of Douai enables the British gunners to do their work without wasting a single shell. To-day, as for three days past, they isolated portions of entrenched infantry by cutting off ammunition and food supplies, while pounding the men thus entrapped with undiminished vigour. Not since the beginning of stationary warfare have the British artillery been able to kill Germans so steadily and in such numbers in the intervals between infantry attacks.

The plain of Douai has become an absolute inferno for the troops forced to sit there under our fire, unable to move from one village to another, or emerge from the gates of Douai itself without being seen by our gunners. Such an ordeal wittles away the courage of the stoutest troops. Some of the Prussian battalions which rallied for close-quarter work with the bayonet on Saturday morning have since been utterly demoralised by this continuous bombardment.

SUMMER WITH A RUSH.

We have arrived with a rush at the verge of summer warfare. The sun shines with real warmth, and the plagues of winter have vanished before the trials of the new season. Our troops go to battle through blinding clouds of dust, their faces, hair, caps and tunics so thickly powdered that they look like legions of millers hastily summoned from their work to hunt the Hun. Roads that were ankle-deep in mud are hard again, but unpleasantly obscure in the choking fog thrown up by the heavy lorries and the crawling ambulances around the columns of fighting men. It seems only yesterday that we saw them tramping forward wrapped in heavy greatcoats, with rain dripping from their helmets, but today they marched with shirts unbuttoned at the throat, or lay on the drab grass easing their parched throats from their water-bottles—cursing the grey driver of each grey wagon as it rumbled past, but thankful, in spite of the dust and other minor troubles, that the long winter had at last been broken by the sun.

German prisoners, fat and contented, did their easy tasks in their shirt-sleeves far from the disconcerting thunder of our batteries. The coffee stalls were over-run by thirty men demanding lemonade and ginger beer. The gunners served their guns clad in a minimum of Army clothing, and demanded heavy toll of the water carriers that laboured over the battlefield with their welcome tins.

ANXIOUS FOR NEWS.

Never have perspiring artillerymen been so anxious for news of the battle they could not see. Their guns lie cunningly concealed from the anxious eyes of the Hun observers who must sit at our feet on the plain of Douai, and the men who feed them so generously are denied the pleasure of admiring their own handiwork. It was not so bad during trench warfare even when the batteries pounded with dull regularity the same strips of lifeless earth-where the Germans were hidden in fortified dug-outs. This is a battle spread out for all to see—save the men who must sit beside the howitzers and blindly do the bidding of a look-out beyond the ridge.

"It's damned maddening," said the major of a heavy battery, who described how he had been pounding holes in the German counter-attacks for three hours. "My observer kept telling me of the fine show over the hill, of Boche limbers galloping up with fresh ammunition, and infantry battalions forming up in the open to be plastered by my shells. I have only dreamed of these things, and I am not sure they really exist."

GUNNERS' QUERIES.

The gunners demand news of every person who passes their way from the higher ground above. "What are they doing now?" they ask. "Are we getting into their infantry? Could you really see them come over in three waves? What does Douai look like? Are there many villages on fire?"

The forward observation officers are really happy at last. They are recompensed for many months of weary dangerous work in the front trenches, where they never saw a single grey coat. They had to sit for days and nights under German shells, to "go over the top" and take their chance with the first line of attacking infantry in order that the eyes of the artillery might go forward with the bayonets. They flirted with death a score of times each nerve-racking day—and sometimes they died suddenly at the end of a telephone wire and were buried by the shell that killed them—but now they have their reward.

"The winter is a wash-out" said one of these youthful heroes. "I have seen my guns blow the jolly old Hun to bits, and it was worth hugging a hole in the ground for two years to watch this show."

"It's all very well," said a gunner officer to whom I repeated this eulogy. "He sits in a stall and sees the show, but what about poor devils like myself who have to live in a gunpit and fire from a map? I call it rotten luck."

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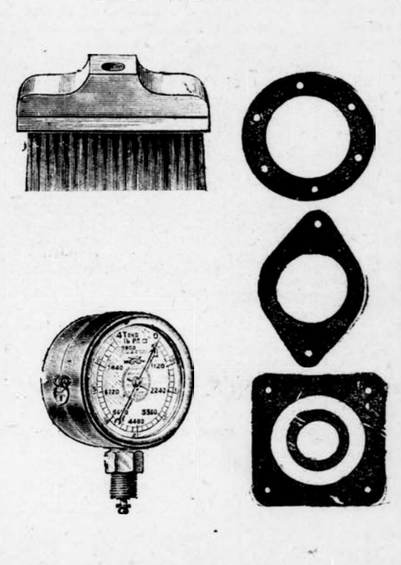

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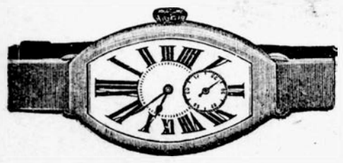

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GOVERNMENT SUED.

INTERESTING COMMERCIAL CASE.

In the Court of Appeal London, before the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Justice Bankes and Lord Justice Warrington an appeal was heard on May 3 in the matter of the petition of right of Benjamin Smith and Co.

This appeal was from a decision of Mr. Justice Sankey, sitting as Commercial Judge (reported in "The Times" of January 16, 1917, and in 33 "The Times" Law Reports 159), on a petition of right.

The suppliants claimed against the Crown £1,628 11s. 7d under a bill of lading dated Melbourne, July 14, 1915, and signed by his Majesty under the style of the Commonwealth Government of Australia. The bill of lading covered a shipment of 50 bales of sheepskins, which were shipped in the steamship Marere, bound for London via ports subject to Government requirements. The Marere was topedoed by a German submarine in the Mediterranean in January last, and the cargo perished.

The bill of lading contained an exception that the Crown was not to be liable if the cargo was lost owing to the act of the King's enemies; but the suppliants said that the Crown was not entitled to rely on that excuse because the vessel deviated from her voyage and that, as a result of the deviation, the exceptions did not apply.

Early in 1915, by an Order in Council the Crown requisitioned the refrigerated spaces in certain steamships trading between Australia and Europe and also certain vessels for the transport of troops and they issued to shipowners a document, which was relied on by both parties, giving the summary of terms and conditions governing the letting and hiring of steamers for such purposes. They also decided to allow traders' goods to be shipped in such vessels when there was cargo space to spare.

The goods in this action were so shipped in the Marere under the bill of lading, which contained the following clauses:—

Shipped in good order and condition on board the S. S. Marere via ports subject to Government requirements, etc.

4. With liberty to proceed to and stay at any port or ports, place or places, in any order or rotation backwards and or forwards, and notwithstanding that such ports or places are out or away from the customary or geographical route, to the port of discharge hereinbefore mentioned, for the purpose of receiving and or discharging goods, coals, supplies, or passengers or for any other purpose whatsoever, whether *ejusdem generis* or not, and to return once or oftener to any port or ports, place or places, without any liability whatsoever resting on the shipowners on the ground of deviation by reason of any route taken as above, and with liberty on the way to call and stay at any intermediate port or ports to discharge or take on board passengers, cargo, coal, or other supplies, and to sail with or without pilots, and to tow and assist vessels in all situations.

The insulated space on the ship having been taken by his Majesty's Government, the ship in addition to any liberties expressed or implied in this bill of lading shall have liberty to comply with any orders or directions as to departure, arrival, routes, ports of call, stoppage, or otherwise howsoever given by his Majesty's Government or any Department thereof, any person acting or purporting to act with the authority of his Majesty or of his Majesty's Government, or of any Department thereof, and anything done or not done by reason of any such orders or directions shall not be deemed a deviation; ship free to carry contraband of war and like risks.

On August 20 the vessel left Melbourne with troops, horses, and guns for the Australian Contingent then in Gallipoli, and with certain other goods, including those of the suppliants, for London. She landed the troops, horses, and guns in Egypt at the end of September, and was ordered by the authorities to Mudros, where she discharged mails and meat. On October 6 she was ordered to Imbros and remained there till December 4, during which period, under the direction of the authorities, she discharged meat daily for the use of the troops. On December 4 she was ordered back to Mudros and remained there discharging meat daily till January 16.

Part of the meat so discharged as daily rations consisted of some 500 tons of meat taken on board the ship from other ships for this purpose while she was lying at these ports. She had been known as a transport ship as A.21, but this was altered to S. 50 while she was being used for supplies. During all that time the suppliants' goods had been on board, and on the latter date the vessel left for London. While on her way between Mudros and Malta she was torpedoed.

Mr. Justice Sankey said that, looking at the terms and conditions contained in the document governing the letting and hiring of steamers for transport purposes and at the bill of lading, it was clear that the vessel's voyage was alike intended for military purposes, and that the carriage of goods of private persons to London was subsidiary to and subservient upon such military purposes. He did not think the use of the ship was foreign to that intent and object, nor that what happened amounted to an abandonment of the voyage. He therefore held that there had been no deviation from the specified voyage; and, further, that the user of the ship both at Mudros and Imbros was in consequence of orders and directions given by his Majesty's Government, and came within the express provision that compliance with such orders and direction was not to be deemed to constitute a deviation. He therefore dismissed the petition.

The suppliants appealed.

Mr. Roche, K.C., and Mr. R. A. Wright appeared for the appellants; the Attorney General (Sir F. E. Smith, K.C.) and Mr. G. W. Ricketts for the Crown.

The Court allowed the appeal.

JUDGMENT.

The Lord Chief Justice said in his Judgment that the whole question depended on the true view to be taken of the contract between the parties under that bill of lading; but before dealing with it it was necessary to state certain facts which were vital to this case. This was that when at Mudros the vessel started by order of the Government to discharge meat for some days. See then proceeded to Imbros and then again meat was discharged for a number of days. The rate of discharge varied from 50 to 90 tons a day, and when the ship was ordered back to Muros she had only 150 tons of meat left on board. She then received from other ships on two occasions meat to the amount of 450 or 500 tons, and put this into the insulated space, and discharged it as required for rations for the troops. Therefore, the important fact existed that she received some 450 or 500 tons of meat, which was never intended for carriage to London, but was received merely for storage for the purpose of supplying troops with meat rations. It was clear that the ship had in consequence of this been detained for a longer time than would otherwise have been the case.

The real question that arose was whether the Government, acting as the shipowner, was entitled to detain the ship and to use her as store or warehouse for the keeping, preserving, and issuing of supplies as required. That question must be determined by a reference to the bill of lading and no other document. The language itself of that document was wide enough either in the deviation clause or the stamped insulated space clause to cover any use which the Government might choose to make of the vessel at any place; but it was well settled law that in construing such a document regard must be had to the intent and object of the document, and general words must be limited by regard to the main object and intent of the contract. That had been laid down by the House of Lords in Glynn v. Margetson (1893 A.C., 551) and by the Court of Appeal in James Morrison and Co. v. Shaw, Savill, and Albion (32 "The Times" Law Reports. 712; (1916) 2 K.B., 783.)

The circumstances were the war, the national emergency, the requisitioning of ships, the presence of Australian troops at Gallipoli, the necessity of feeding these troops by sea transport, and the carriage of the troops, stores, and guns in a ship under requisition by Government. The learned Judge had assumed, however, that this entitled the Government to use the ship as a store and warehouse, but there (his Lordship said) he differed from him. He thought the Government could use the vessel for any military purpose always provided that that purpose was consistent with the main object and intent of the contract, which was to carry the goods from the Commonwealth to London or ports in the United Kingdom; and he would be prepared to go very far in such times as these in giving a wide latitude to the Government as to the ports of call. But when the Government did an act which was not consistent with the main object and intent of the contrac, that of the carriage of goods to London, by keeping the ship at Mudros as a convenient depot for meat to be served out to the troops there and not carried to London, that could not be justified under the contract. His Lordship said he based his judgment entirely on the wording of the bill of lading, which nowhere gave the right to use the ship as a store or warehouse. For these reasons the appeal must be allowed, and judgment entered for the suppliants.

Lord Justice Bankes and Lord Justice Warrington gave judgment to the same effect.

PROCESSION OF 5,000.

"WAR TO THE DEATH WITH BLOODY WILLIAM."

A general holiday was declared by the Provisional Government on May 1, which this year is to be kept on April 18 old style, says the "Daily Mail" correspondent at Petrograd. The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates publishes a programme of demonstrations to be held on this day. The demonstrators will be addressed from nearly 200 temporary platforms. The crowds will be regulated in the same way as on the day of the funeral of the victims of the Revolution. The munition factories will not cease work for the occasion.

We are fast becoming used to demonstrations of all sorts. This morning at nine o'clock I met a great demonstration of about 5,000 wounded and crippled soldiers from all the hospitals in Petrograd. Those unable to walk occupied numerous lorries and motor-ambulances. A more pathetic sight it would be difficult to imagine. There were whole companies of one-legged men struggling on crutches, one-armed and armless men, and blind soldiers led by their companions or sisters.

Numerous banners were carried bearing inscriptions such as "War to the Death with Bloody William!" "Full Victory and Union with our Allies!"

The Peasants' Union is organising its All-Russia Conference on the basis of one representative for each 150,000 of the population. It is hoped that it will assemble here on May 14.

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